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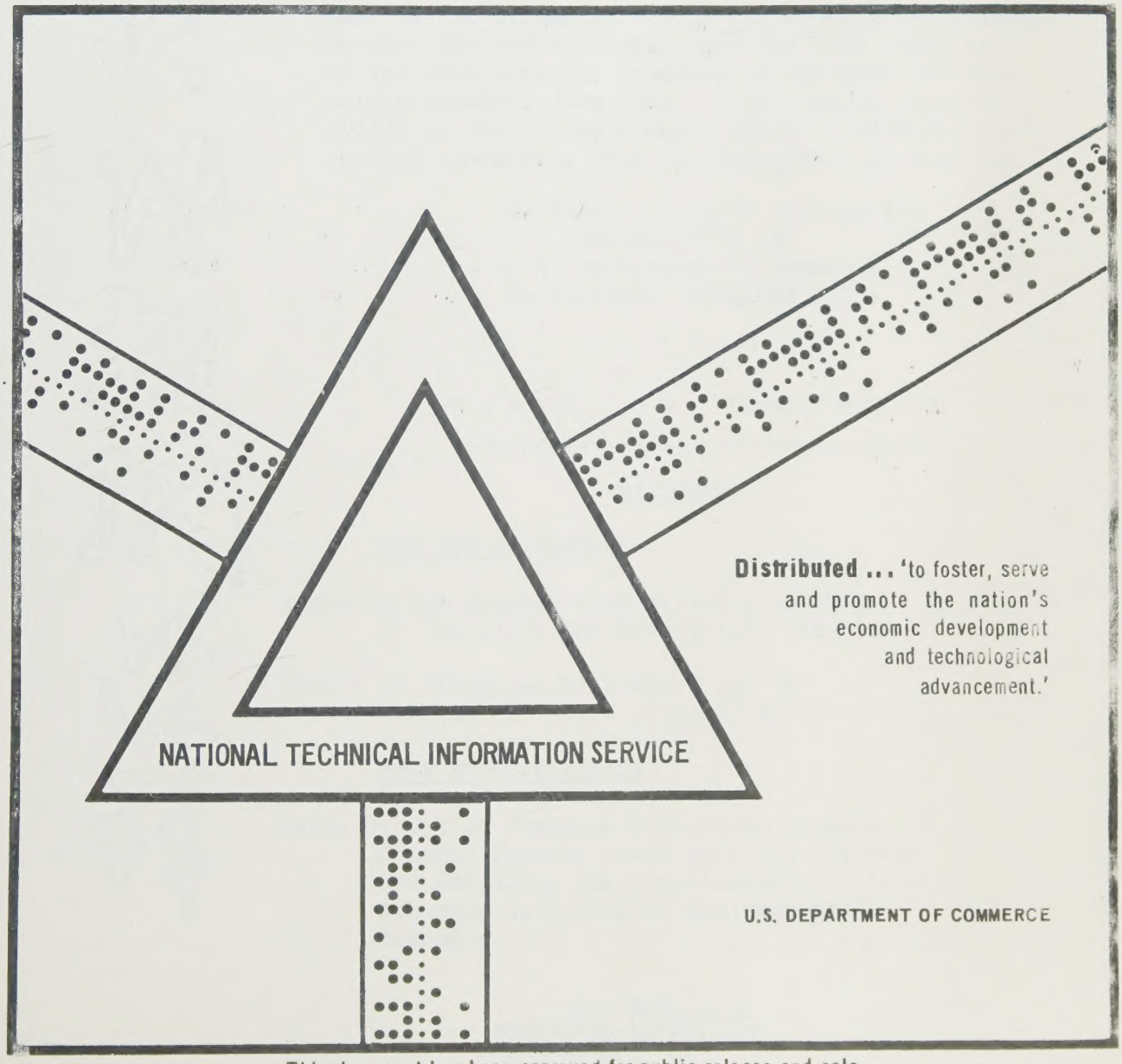
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****
* NATIONAL *
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ART AND LITERATURE

Exposing the Counter-Revolutionary Essence of "Harmless But Beneficial" View

by

Hang Chung-wen (杭钟文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 20, 1971)

The great leader Chairman Mao wisely pointed out: "Adopting various means, the overthrown bourgeoisie try to make use of the positions of literature and art as a hotbed for corrupting the masses and preparing a capitalist restoration." The "harmless but beneficial" view was just a "sugar-coated cannon ball" in the attempt of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in literary and art circles, the "quartet"--Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han, and Yang Han-sheng, to use literature and art for restoring capitalism.

In 1956, while the class struggle in the country and in foreign countries was going on with extraordinary acuteness and vehemence, Liu Shao-ch'i produced the "harmless but beneficial" view, saying, "In drama reform, don't make too great changes; make slight changes if it is harmful, but no change if there is no harm," "all plays may be staged if they are harmless," "movies of other countries in the world may be imported so long as they are harmless," etc., etc.

The master cried and his lackeys responded in chorus. In accordance with the keynote fixed by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the rest of the "quartet fanatically trumpeted the "harmless but beneficial" view. They made up the "harmless but beneficial" view so it appeared more systematic and alluring, and incorporated it in their black program--"Ten Articles of Literature and Art"--as if they had been enacting a "law."

After that, there was a spate of "harmless but beneficial" work of literature and art which were said to be "politically harmless," "beneficial to life," and "meritorious in art." The positions of literature and art were a dark mess, with demons and monsters cavorting all over the place. The "harmless but beneficial" view was a beautiful package that contained a hodgepodge of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, an opiate that corrupted the souls of workers, peasants and soldiers, and a smokescreen that provided cover for a frenzied onslaught of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat.

Refuting the So-Called "Politically Harmless"

To extract the class nature from things or cover up their political content and deceive the world and hoodwink the masses with hypocritical words and phrases said to transcend class and politics is a customary trick employed by the bourgeoisie. The "quartet" also employed this tactic in dressing up the "harmless but beneficial" view. They also manufactured several "arguments" in its favor. One of these was: "Politically harmless." They said that "harmless but beneficial" works "do not express political views" and therefore "can serve different classes."

That is indeed a big lie. Can there really be such literature and art in the world that transcends politics? Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "In the present-day world all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and a particular political line. Art for art's sake, art that transcends class, and art that goes parallel with or is independent from politics in fact does not exist."

The proletariat and the bourgeoisie are two radically antagonistic classes. What is beneficial to the proletariat must be harmful to the bourgeoisie; what is beneficial to the bourgeoisie must be harmful to the proletariat. The two are as incompatible with each other as fire is to water and are clearly distinguished from each other. There is no literature and art that is "neither beneficial nor harmful." Szu Lang Visits His Mother, which is highly appreciated by Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang, is regarded by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as a dose of poison that sings the praise of the feudal landlord class and propagates the renegade's philosophy. Seeing the scene in the movie Big Li, Little Li, and Old Li where workers are viciously abused, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are very indignant and severely criticize it forthwith. However, Hsia Yen unreservedly applauded the same scene. Does such a work of literature and art "not express political views" and "can serve different classes"?

If we see what sort of stuff the literary and art works are which the "quartet" labeled "harmless" and energetically promoted, we shall realize that their "politically harmless" is humbug designed to deceive people. Their so-called "harmless" literature and art is in fact literature and art that wholly serves the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. To the proletariat, such literature and art is not "harmless," but extremely harmful! Their object in trumpeting forth such a "harmless" view has been to persuade the proletariat to abandon the struggle against the bourgeoisie, lay down the ideological weapon, "co-exist peacefully" with the bourgeoisie, and "combine two into one."

The "quartet" cried that "harmless" literature and art "may serve all kinds of people, energetically obliterated the relations between literature and art and politics, and vehemently negated the political orientation and fighting tasks of revolutionary literature and art, because they wanted to render service to the bourgeoisie and not the workers, peasants and soldiers and the proletariat. They wanted to sing the praise of the bourgeoisie instead of criticizing them, and substitute a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Refuting the So-Called "Beneficial in Life"

Another "argument" manufactured by the "quartet" in favor of the "harmless but beneficial" view is: "Beneficial in life." Pretending to feel concern for the workers, peasants and soldiers, they said, "Life is very high-strung now. Don't get so high-strung even when watching a play." "It is necessary to enable people to gain knowledge of history and culture."

These words sound familiar. A check on history reveals that the Rightist "brother" of the "Three-Family Village" said similar things at about the same time. Were they really concerned for the cultural life of the masses of the people? Did they want to promote proper recreational activities? Obviously not! They were only furiously pushing their "peaceful evolution" forward by all possible ways.

Our view is that all the spiritual needs of a true proletarian fighter are acceptance of education in Mao Tse-tung's thought and learning from the heroes of the proletariat, so that he may fight with all the greater courage. They are absolutely not sensory stimulation.

In a class society, cultural life has concrete class content. "Recreation" in the view of the "quartet" means bourgeois-style eating, drinking, playing, and seeking fun. It is the vulgar way of life of decadence, degeneration, vulgarity and licentiousness of the exploiting classes. In essence, it is the bourgeoisie trying to erode the revolutionary people with "fragrant wind" and "poisonous mist" under the banner of "recreation."

Our age is a new age in which Mao Tse-tung's thought is the great banner, an age of whole generations of heroes. Nourished by the thought of Mao Tse-tung, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have worked numerous heaven- and earth-moving miracles of this world. Day after day and night after night they "make revolution without regard for their own lives and work hard and cleverly." They "fear neither hardship nor death." They "pull the cart of revolution without loosening the harness, and pull right till communism is reached." By madly crying that our life of fiery struggle is "too high-strung" and that "some respite is necessary," the "quartet" maliciously attacked the socialist reality in our country.

Knowledge in the world is always used by particular classes and particular groups. The "knowledge" monopolized by the exploiting classes under the domination of their own reactionary world outlook is full of grave errors of twisted objective facts and topsy turvy history. The "quartet" openly asked the masses of the people to "augment" this kind of "knowledge

of history and knowledge of culture," obviously because they wanted the masses of the people to imbibe the reactionary culture of the exploiting classes and accept their traditional ideas. With these they hoped to oppose the rapid spreading of Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung in the whole world.

It was under the banner of "recreation" and "knowledge" that their "double talk in stage costume" and "nights of laughter," which extolled the reactionary ideas of the bourgeoisie, were presented. Grabbing Able-Bodied Men, which whitewashed the Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang and feudal landlords, appeared on the stage and screen.

The "harmless but beneficial" literature and art promoted by the "quartet" can play a role which the gun can never play. The "quartet" hoped to make people lose their revolutionary alertness in a "free-and-easy, happy" atmosphere, and ideologically disarm them. We must expose their malicious intention and shatter their criminal plot.

Refuting the So-Called "Meritorious in Art"

The "quartet" also hoisted the threadbare banner of "pure art" as yet another "argument" for the "harmless but beneficial" view which they peddled. They said that "harmless" works were "meritorious in art" because they "can give people artistic enjoyment" and "aesthetic enjoyment."

In the present-day world there is absolutely no "pure art" that transcends class. Chairman Mao has pointed out clearly and definitely: "All classes in every class society have different political and artistic standards, but every class in any class society always put its political standards in the first place and its artistic standards in the second." In the socialist age today, if the ideological content of a work of literature or art is erroneous or reactionary, then the higher its "artistic character" the greater will be its baneful effect.

The "quartet" claimed that "landscape paintings" and "landscape poetry" were a kind of "harmless" literature and art which had no "political character" but whose artistic character was very high. That is a lie which cannot stand argument.

For example, a reactionary "landscape painting" appeared in 1959 which represented our socialist country with bald mountains, a beach, withering trees, a derelict small sampan, and a lonely line of footsteps. Is that not a vicious attack on socialism?

There was another reactionary "landscape painting" which represented some deserted, dreary mountains and a pagoda against a background of dark clouds. The whole picture was one of desolation and grimness. A sinister poem was inscribed on the painting that satirized the present with an allusion to the past. In an oblique but extremely vicious way the reactionary "landscape painting" cursed our Party and the socialist system.

As a matter of fact, "landscape poetry" or "landscape paintings" are absolutely not "harmless but beneficial" literature and art which "have only artistic character but no ideological character." It is true that the objects they represent are natural objects and scenes of no class character, but through the action of man's subjective consciousness which bears an ideological class brand, the natural objects and scenes become "personified Nature" when represented in works of literature and art. No matter whether they are "landscape paintings" or "landscape poetry," they always give expression to a particular ideological content. Their artistic character is always subservient to their ideological character. The so-called "harmless but beneficial" "landscapes" and "landscape poetry" praised by the "quartet" are in fact works that represent the gloominess and decadence of the exploiting classes, works by which the bourgeoisie attacked the proletariat in a roundabout way. The so-called "lofty artistic character" of these works is in fact their strongly poisonous character to the masses of the people.

Facts show eloquently that the "quartet's" talk of "art" was only a false front for their political views, and that their invitation to people to "appreciate" art was a false cover for their attempt to poison people, which was their true intention. Their so-called "meritoriousness in art" concealed an extremely reactionary political plot under the banner of "pure art." It was to commend the reactionary "art" of the exploiting classes, denigrate the revolutionary art of the proletariat, and realize their criminal object of restoring capitalism.

*

Having stripped the "quartet" of their layer after layer of camouflage and exposed their criminal scheme, we can see clearly that their so-called "harmless but beneficial" literature and art, which they claimed to be "politically harmless," "beneficial to life," and "meritorious in art," is in fact literature and art of the bourgeoisie and all counter-revolutionary forces that hope for a comeback. The so-called "harmless but beneficial" view is in essence a theory which aims to subvert proletarian political power and defend the interests of the exploiting classes by means of literature and art. The long-termed struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines on the literary and art front has fully shown that the "harmless but beneficial" view is only a "sugar-coated cannon-ball" in the attempt of Chou Yang and his "quartet" to carry out counter-revolutionary activities through literature and art.

* * *

Theory of "Harmless Literature and Art" Is Reprint of "Third Category Literature"

by

Chin Shih-wen (靳詩聞)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, January 20, 1971)

"Harmless literature and art" is a variation of bourgeois literature and art. However, Chou Yang, afraid that someone might declare it to be literature and art of the "middle zone" which had no class character, persuaded other people "not to mention it, otherwise the problem may be made more complicated than ever." The suggestion of the "middle zone" did not even touch the vulnerable spot of "harmless literature and art." Why was Chou Yang so afraid of its being mooted? The truth was that he was afraid that horse's feet might be seen under the belly of the unicorn.

What sort of stuff is "harmless literature and art"? Let us see the confession of Chou Yang, a teacher by negative example, himself. He said: "A work of art is acceptable to any class. The works produced by a class must be enjoyed not only by that class, or they are failures." "Some works reflect the interests of a class as well as those of the whole nation." That is really humbug designed to deceive people. The so-called "having no class character" is only the outer covering of "harmless literature and art." The positive class character of the bourgeoisie is the core of "harmless literature and art."

Chairman Mao pointed out profoundly far back in 1942: "Literature and art is for the bourgeoisie. It is bourgeois literature and art. People like Liang Shih-ch'iu, whom Lu Hsün had criticized, used to declare overtly that literature and art transcended class, but in reality they were for bourgeois literature and art and opposed to proletarian literature and art."

What Chou Yang peddled in the 60's was the shopworn goods of Liang Shih-ch'iu of the 30's. Here we can quote a black statement as proof. In his "Literature and Revolution," Liang Shih-ch'iu said: "A work of literature, when created, does not belong to any particular class or any particular individual. It becomes a treasure owned in common by all mankind." Liang Shih-ch'iu was a reactionary "authority" of the bourgeois literature and art of the 30's, while Chou Yang was the general chief of the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art black line. They were separated by several decades, but their viewpoint was completely in agreement, and they spoke more or less the same language. This is not strange, because they were birds of a feather.

If there was any difference between Chou Yang and Liang Shih-ch'iu, it was that in a country under the dictatorship of the proletariat, Chou Yang could not go openly to battle as Liang Shih-ch'iu could. He needed a coat of "protective color"--the banner of abstract acknowledgement that literature and art had a class character--in peddling the "harmless literature and art" said to transcend class.

Traced to its origin, such a counter-revolutionary tactic that waged an offensive under a cloak of defensive was not Chou Yang's invention. After the bourgeois "theory of human nature" of Liang Shih-ch'iu and his like and the "liberal literature" of Hu Ch'iu-yuan and his like were effectively criticized by Lu Hsün, the "third category people" with Su Wen as their representative began to wave the threadbare banner of "third category literature" and went on the stage. Su Wen cried madly that "not all literature has class character," said nonsensically that a so-called "third category literature" existed in the world of literature and art which belonged neither to the proletariat nor to the bourgeoisie, and falsely charged that criticism from the Left-Wing literary circle with Lu Hsün as the banner caused writers to "lose...the freedom" to create "at least harmless though not beneficial works."

Were these "at least harmless though not beneficial works" not the "harmless literature and art" peddled by Chou Yang? According to Su Wen, such "third category literature" was mostly "anti-bourgeois literature." And Chou Yang actually echoed: "It cannot be concluded that anything 'harmless' in 'harmless but beneficial' is bourgeois"; "some of them may become beneficial politically." That makes his intention even more obvious!

The plea that "there is no 300 taels of silver here" made by Su Wen and Chou Yang exactly revealed the secret thoughts in their minds. The law of class struggle does not change with the change of man's will. The views of the bourgeois "heroes" in the realm of literature and art were in agreement. It may be said that the "heroes" agreed with each other. Needless to say, the spirit of "third category literature" came into the body of "harmless literature and art" and lived again. This shows that throughout the period of transition there will still be persons who inherit the stock in trade of bourgeois literature and art. Chou Yang is only one of the representatives.

On the question of class character, "third category literature" and "theory of human nature" in literature and art, Lu Hsün waged a resolute struggle against bourgeois writers and, after repeated bouts, picked them to pieces.

At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art, Chairman Mao made all-round, thorough and profound criticism against them, dealing an annihilating blow to the reactionary literary and art theories.

In the 60's, however, Chou Yang, picking up the shopworn goods of Liang Shih-ch'iu, Su Wen, and others, peddled them under the threadbare banner of "harmless literature and art."

What did such a turn of events show? On Chou Yang and his gang, who sneaked into the revolutionary camp but served as a partisan force in support of the Kuomintang reactionaries, Lu Hsün commented in a forthright manner at the time: "I always have the feeling that some people, working in league with 'the third category people,' are maliciously making a toy of me." This remark fully showed that Chou Yang and company were birds of a feather with Liang Shih-ch'iu, Su Wen, et al, and were the demons who besieged and attacked Lu Hsün.

On the other hand, the turn of events shows the long-termed and complex character of the class struggle in the ideological sphere. Revivals of bourgeois literary and art thinking were not unusual in history. The revival of a certain theory or viewpoint of the bourgeoisie always takes place under a new situation of the class struggle. It is not a simple repetition of history, but marks the entry of the class struggle into a new historical phase.

Therefore, we must develop a tenacious fighting spirit, continuously and ceaselessly criticize representative views of the bourgeoisie, and at the same time skilfully master the law of such class struggle and recognize in good time the reappearance in disguise of various reactionary theories of the bourgeoisie, so as to resist effectively any revival of bourgeois literary and art thinking and consciously defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

* * *

MASS INDOCTRINATION

Party Branch at Yanghopa Production Brigade Conscientiously Steps Up Political Work and Heighten the Consciousness of Line Struggle According to Chairman Mao's Teaching

- This perpetuates the socialist orientation, consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat, and increases the per-mow grain output in the whole production brigade above the target set in the "Program"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 2, 1971)

(NCNA Sian, February 2) In 1955 great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in his comment on the article "Party Branch at Yanghopa Hsiang, Hsihsiang Hsien, Correctly Guided Local Cooperation and Mutual Aid": "We must believe that it is possible to overcome or correct shortcomings or errors of the working people through suitable political work."

During the past ten years or so the Party branch at Yanghopa production brigade (formerly Yanghopa hsiang), Hsihsiang hsien, Shensi Province, followed Chairman Mao's instructions stated in his brilliant comment, conscientiously stepped up political work, energetically grasped the fundamental point of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people, perpetuated the socialist orientation, consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and developed the socialist collective economy. Last year the average per-mow output of grains throughout the production brigade exceeded 800 chin, thus exceeding the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The poor and lower-middle peasants said excitedly: When we follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we can change the ideology of the people as well as change the appearance of the landscape.

Political Work Is the Life Line of All Other Work

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Correct political and military lines are created and developed not naturally and peacefully but from struggle." Cadres and masses of Yanghopa production brigade experienced a violent struggle between the two lines in the course of implementing Chairman Mao's brilliant instruction.

In 1959 local agents of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i said preposterously: "After communalization, politics is identified with the commune so there will be no further need for political work for us." They also allowed a man who had gravely lost his standpoint to usurp the power of leadership. As a result of this man's pushing forward of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash such as "san-tzu i-pao," "four great freedoms," etc., Yanghopa production brigade was in a big mess at one period of time and the per-mow output of grain dropped from 500-odd chin to 220 chin.

After the 10th plenary session of the 8th Central Committee of the CCP, Party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in Yanghopa production brigade repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Never forget class struggle." After repeated violent struggles they finally recaptured the power of leadership of the production brigade and put it back in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. As political work was being stepped up, production began a new development. In the following year a historic record in per-mow output of grain was set.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party branch at the production brigade further stepped up its political work. In view of the neglect of politics and line struggle by some people, it organized the cadres and commune members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is worthwhile to pay attention to historical experiences. A line or a viewpoint must be discussed constantly and repeatedly," and displayed in a big way facts about the violent class struggle and struggle between the two lines in the brigade. This heightened everybody's understanding and promptly corrected the erroneous tendency to neglect politics.

Firmly Grasping the Fundamental Point of Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Educate People

What is the principal thing to be grasped in political work? According to the experience of Yanghopa production brigade, the fundamental point to be grasped is using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people in close coordination with the practice of the three great revolution, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to consolidate and develop socialist collective economy. Their understanding in this respect was also elevated gradually from practice.

At the beginning, some of the people thought political work only meant the holding of a few meetings, transmission of a few directives from superior organizations, and formulation of some "rules." They did not energetically grasp the fundamental point of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people. Consequently some of the problems were solved one day but reappeared the next day and solution of individual human problems failed to help the solution of other problems of the same nature.

At that time there was a selfish commune member who encroached upon collective interest. Originally the brigade wanted to resort to "rules" and "systems" to overcome the contradiction between this commune member and the collective body, but they failed to settle this question. With this question in mind, cadres of the production brigade studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental task in political work is to instill incessantly into the minds of the masses of peasants socialist ideology and to repudiate capitalist tendencies." Then they realized that they failed to solve the problems thoroughly because they failed to grasp the fundamental point of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people and to do "suitable political work" as pointed out by Chairman Mao in his notes.

After understanding was made clear, the secretary and deputy secretary of the Party branch spoke to this commune member several times and studied together with him the "three constantly read articles" to heighten his consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In the meantime they also extensively developed line education and activities for recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness in the brigade, mobilized the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. This not only profoundly educated this commune member but also extensively heightened the consciousness of the broad masses in line struggle. Cadres in the brigade said with a deep understanding: "If we do not grasp the fundamental point of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, we shall not have a clear orientation and shall fail to achieve outstanding results. If we grasp this fundamental point, we shall have a clear orientation, be able to act correctly and achieve immediate results."

Yanghopa production brigade also carried out political work in the three great revolutionary struggles and fully developed the commanding role of proletarian politics. There was a barrier among the No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 production teams in the past because of disputes concerning the supply of water. An analysis of this "old, big and difficult" problem by the Party branch of the production brigade revealed that they failed to solve this question for long periods of time because they looked at the question from the "water" aspect instead of from the "human" aspect. They tried to solve the question of "water dispute" for the sake of solving the question of "water dispute" instead of considering the process of solving the question of water dispute a process of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people.

Later the Party branch at the production brigade held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for the cadres and commune members of the three production teams. In the study class the Party branch instilled the idea of farming for the sake of the revolution into the minds of the cadres and commune members through settlement of the water dispute and urged them to learn from the noble qualities of Tachai's poor and lower-middle peasants who always loved the country and the collective body and took the over-all situation into consideration.

As the cadres and commune members of the three production teams studied they conducted self-criticism. The commune members said: "Although we farm in different production teams, we all do this for the same revolutionary object." They finally eliminated their historical barrier and now they give away water to one another instead of fighting for water among one another. Although later they were hit by unprecedented drought, they tried to make things easy for other people and searched for extra sources of water themselves.

Energetically Grasping the Ideological Revolutionization of the Leadership Squad Itself

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "A revolutionary party is the leader of the masses." From practice the Party branch of Yanghopa production brigade realized that to build up production teams to become firm collective

bodies which would forever advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line there must first be a leadership squad boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Members of Yanghopa production brigade's leadership squad followed Chairman Mao's teaching "From the masses and to the masses," regularly conducted mass line education for the members of the leadership squad, incessantly repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party to become officials" and "theory of the backwardness of the masses" and eliminated their remnant poison, and established a firm mass viewpoint.

One day when Ma Chia-ts'ai, secretary of the Party branch, was away on official business, comrades who remained behind made a mistake. Upon returning he held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class together with the poor and lower-middle peasants' opinions of the cadres, struggle against self-interest and repudiated revisionism on his own initiative. This not only educated the cadres but also educated the masses.

In the course of grasping its own ideological revolutionization, the leadership squad paid special attention to the analysis of typical examples. Through the lesson learned from the case of Party branch committee member Wang Wan-ch'eng who became a model, lost his title and regained it later, they realized that a simple class feeling could not replace consciousness in line struggle. To lead the masses in the advance the cadres must conscientiously study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and heighten their own consciousness in class struggle and line struggle.

Wang Wan-ch'eng suffered much in the old society and hated it profoundly. During the period of land reform he was an active element, during the period of collectivization he was a leader, and in the battle to transform nature he was an iron man. But later he neglected his study and failed to catch up with the development of the revolutionary situation. In 1961 when Liu Shao-ch'i raised the black gust of "san-tzu i-pao" he lost his bearing and slipped; so he lost his glorious title of labor model.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the masses criticized and helped Wang Wan-ch'eng to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought conscientiously in a living way. Thus a revolution took place deep in his soul and he heightened his consciousness in line struggle, invigorated his youth, began to work hard for the Party, persevered in managing affairs according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In this way he was again selected by the poor and lower-middle peasants as an active element in the hsien in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. The Party branch used Wang Wan-ch'eng's example as teaching material and organized all its members to study the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's philosophic works. This greatly heightened everybody's consciousness in transforming their world outlook.

With a view to the erroneous ideology in the leadership squad, the Yanghopa production brigade Party branch regularly conducted small rectifications and developed active ideological struggles to promote ideological revolutionization. During a recent small rectification among members of the

leadership squad, help was rendered to an important leader of the Party branch, who had slackened his ideological transformation under the new situation and had selfishness and impure thoughts. During this small rectification the study of Chairman Mao's theory of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the new Party Constitution and the display of the perils of "self-interest" heightened his consciousness and made him examine his mistakes. During the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production, he studied before other people, advanced before other people and acted before other people. The commune members said happily: It is a good thing that a cadre can correct his mistakes according to Chairman Mao's teaching. We feel relieved to have such cadres to hold power for us.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Popularize Advanced Experience in the Living Study and Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Amidst Struggles

- Methods used by the Party committee of a certain regiment of PLA units in Shenyang to popularize the advanced experience of the Red 9th Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 2, 1971)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line, the Party committee of a certain regiment--of which the "Red 9th Company, a model in studying Chairman Mao's works" is a subordinate unit--of the People's Liberation Army in Shenyang has cherished profound proletarian affections for the great leader Chairman Mao and persisted in the popularization of the advanced experience of the Red 9th Company in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works amidst struggles and in the building of company units with Mao Tse-tung's thought. The regiment has further promoted a penetrating development of the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole regiment and has greatly accelerated the pace of revolutionization and combat transformation of military units.

At present, the advanced experience of the Red 9th Company in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and in building company units has blossomed and borne fruit in this regiment. Activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and five-good fighters have emerged one group after another. There has been an increase in the number of companies which were rated as four-good units for several successive years, and a majority of the companies have reached the four-good rank. Practice has enabled the Party committee of this regiment to understand deeply that the process for the popularization of the advanced experience of the Red 9th Company was a process of persisting in the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks.

Persisting in Popularization of Advanced Model Experience Amidst Struggles

In July 1964, the Ministry of Defense awarded the Red 9th Company the glorious title of "the Red 9th Company, a model in the study of Chairman Mao's works." However, for a period of time, some members of the Party committee of the regiment, in which the "Red 9th Company" was a subordinate unit, merely thought that it was an honor for the regiment to have the Red 9th Company in their regiment but failed to fully understand the orientation represented by the Red 9th Company and to make enough efforts to popularize its advanced experience. With the assistance given by the upper levels, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching: "A correct political and military line is not produced and developed in a natural and peaceful way. It is produced and developed amidst struggles." They used the decision of the Kut'ien Conference and the decision of the 1960 Enlarged Conference of the Military Commission as weapons to compare and examine their own thinking

and practice, and received a profound education. They said: "The living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is the orientation guiding our construction of military units." It is most fundamental for an advanced unit to have a correct orientation and an advanced ideology. The Red 9th Company conscientiously and thoroughly implemented the two "decisions," studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and to build company units, and gave expression to the fundamental orientation for building military units. Therefore, how to deal with this advanced model of the Red 9th Company was by no means a minor question, but was a major question bearing on what line it was to carry out. Since then, they had consciously regarded the process of popularizing the experience of the Red 9th Company as a process of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to defeat various non-proletarian ideas. They continuously heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and intensified the revolutionization and combat transformation of the military units. Their concrete methods were:

1. Using the Red 9th Company as a mirror, they continuously exposed contradictions, actively unfolded struggles between the two ideologies of army building and between the two world outlooks, fully understood the significance of the popularization of the advanced experience of the Red 9th Company, and led military units to resolutely advance along Chairman Mao's army-building line.

During the process of popularizing the experience of the Red 9th Company, the Party committee of the regiment analyzed the situation in which company units were built during the violent struggle between the two lines in 1964. At that time, some company units were affected by the evil wind of "big contests of strength" whipped up by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing, thereby inflicting losses on the building of company units. But in the storms of the struggle the Red 9th Company persisted in studying, applying and arming their heads with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This greatly intensified the revolutionary building of company units. These two situations formed a sharp contrast, and represented two different orientations and lines. Members of the Party committee of the regiment joined the fighters to expose this contradiction and learned the experience of the Red 9th Company in using the method of small-scale rectification for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "There are various non-proletarian ideas in the Communist Party organization in the Fourth Red Army which greatly hinder the application of the Party's correct line." They exposed the non-proletarian ideas and tendencies and dug up the roots of various erroneous ideas that had hindered the thorough application of Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line, thus enabling all to clearly see the harm of the purely military viewpoint and the tremendous power of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the building of company units. This exposure of contradiction was a large-scale dissemination of the experience of the Red 9th Company in using small-scale rectification to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and a repudiation of the bourgeois military line pushed by the counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing. As a result, this method greatly raised the consciousness of members of the regiment Party committee and the broad mass of commanders and

fighters in learning from the Red 9th Company. There quickly emerged in the whole regiment a new situation in the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

2. Firmly grasp the comparison and analysis of models, continuously solve various kinds of living ideas so as to enable the experience of the Red 9th Company to be disseminated widely and penetratingly.

During the initial stage of the popularization of the experience of the Red 9th Company, the Red 5th Company, which had scored a number of meritorious achievements during the years of the revolutionary war, was unwilling to yield to the Red 9th Company in the thought that: "They have their strong points but we also have our outstanding characteristics." It showed a lack of enthusiasm in study. The Party committee of the regiment held that without solving this question it would be impossible to popularize the experience of the Red 9th Company in the Red 5th Company, much less in the whole regiment. Hence, they organized the cadres and fighters to make a comparison and analysis between the Red 9th Company and the Red 5th Company. Before making the comparison, there was a lack of understanding; after making it, the result was clear. The Red 9th Company had for a long time persisted in giving prominence to proletarian politics and used Mao Tse-tung's thought to nurture fine revolutionary fighters one group after another. These fighters formed the backbone for the revolutionary building of military units and acted as "red seeds" for the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought at various localities. They scored solid achievements both in politics and in military technique. The comparison showed that there was a relatively big gap in the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to nurture proletarian revolutionary fighters between the Red 5th Company and the Red 9th Company. Cadres of the Red 5th Company, seeing the outstanding result of the Red 9th Company in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to nurture people, were moved and encouraged. The comparison and analysis had greatly raised the consciousness of the Red 5th Company and other company units in learning from the Red 9th Company.

3. Advance amidst continual struggles, and enable the experience of the Red 9th Company to strike root, blossom and bear fruit in the whole regiment.

During the process of popularizing the experience of the Red 9th Company, the Party committee of the regiment realized that certain erroneous notions existing in the implementation of Chairman Mao's army-building line must be solved through continual struggles. For example, due to various circumstances, such as pressing time and heavy work, some comrades often neglected to give prominence to proletarian politics and failed to correctly handle the relationship between one-good and three-good. In view of this situation, the Party committee of the regiment organized the cadres and fighters to repeatedly study the two "decisions," find out the reason why the Red 9th Company could persistently use Mao Tse-tung's thought to command everything, and make comparisons and examinations of their own consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. Through continuous study and the unfolding of an active ideological struggle, they all further realized that the factor of man, the factor of political thought were the most important

factors of the fighting power of our army. The biggest fighting power was the people armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, who had courage and feared no death. Therefore, regardless of the change of situation, they should firmly grasp the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought so that the orientation of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people would not change. They should also persistently use one-good to command three-good and build company units with the four aspects of four-good. Only in this way was it possible to make a success of various kinds of work.

The Party committee of the regiment enabled the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to advance and develop continuously in the whole regiment. This was achieved by persisting in popularizing the experience of the Red 9th Company during struggles from beginning to end, by mobilizing the masses to expose and resolve contradictions as a process of overcoming non-proletarian ideas, and grasping Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Conscientiously Improving the Style and Method of Leadership

Chairman Mao taught us: "It is not enough to set tasks, we must also solve the problem of the methods for carrying them out." The Party committee of this regiment realized from practice in struggle that the problem of leadership method and work method was also a problem of ideological method, a problem of world outlook. During the initial period of popularizing the experience of the Red 9th Company, they held that all of them should start to study only by holding a meeting, issuing a call, and whipping up an upsurge in learning from the Red 9th Company. But it resulted in "a moment of wind-blowing followed by a relaxation of effort afterward." Subsequently, they studied Chairman Mao's teachings concerning leadership method and work method. They summed up the experience and lessons learned during the first part of the work and realized that in order to popularize the experience of the Red 9th Company among all company units, the work should not be confined to slogans and calls of generalities. They should use the method of "linking generalities with particularities" and "linking leadership with the masses." Then, they discarded the generalized style of leadership. The Party committee took the lead to take action themselves, went deep into the company units, grasped one-third well to set two-thirds in motion, thereby enabling the experience of the Red 9th Company to gradually blossom and bear fruit in a wide area. Their comprehension was:

(1) To grasp one-third, it is necessary to place emphasis on the company units who have grasped the two ends. Only the two ends can most effectively lead the middle. Once the two ends have been moved, the whole situation will immediately feel the effect. Therefore, the Party committee of the regiment selected the transport company from among the various companies which had never been rated four-good to popularize the experience of the Red 9th Company. They mobilized the cadres and fighters of the whole company to study the experience of the Red 9th Company, conducted 13 small-scale rectification campaigns and enabled the company to reach the rank of four-good from backwardness. Subsequently, the Party committee of the regiment grasped various company units with better foundations and paid special

attention to solving the problem of the Red 5th Company which was the most influential company in the whole regiment. As a result, this method swiftly promoted the popularization of the experience of the Red 9th Company.

(2) To sum up experience promptly. Over the past few years, the Party committee of this regiment had altogether summed up 11 model experiences in achieving good results in learning from the Red 9th Company. Some of these experiences concerned collectives, individuals, company units and government organs. Others concerned the advanced who had become most advanced, and the backward who had become advanced. These represented different types. The masses held that: "These experiences are all 'ladders' for us to learn from the Red 9th Company. When we have problems, we can always find the answers here."

(3) During the popularization of the advanced experience of the Red 9th Company, it was necessary to link the grasping of one-third with the mass movement of comparison, study, catching up and help, in order to promote the regiment-wide activities of learning from the Red 9th Company and bring forward one upsurge after another.

Boldly Promoting Advanced Elements to Key Positions

Chairman Mao taught us: "Once the political line is determined, the cadres are the decisive factor." The Party committee of this regiment realized from practice that to promote activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to key positions was a most important question for the building and revolutionization of leadership squads. The reason why the Red 9th Company could resolutely use Mao Tse-tung's thought to build company units, unmoved by thundering storms and unshaken by strong winds, was that its leadership squad had persistently given prominence to proletarian politics. The Party committee of the regiment linked the experience of the Red 9th Company in recruiting Party members, selecting section commanders and promoting cadres with the study of Chairman Mao's teachings and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions concerning the training of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and with the promotion of a group of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to leadership positions. Over the past few years, 17 cadres were promoted from the Red 9th Company alone to take up leadership jobs at various government organs and company units. After assuming leadership positions at various levels, these comrades consciously popularized the experience of the Red 9th Company in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the building of company units with Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby penetratingly developing the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole regiment.

The Party committee of the regiment has continuously promoted activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to various leadership positions and organizationally insured that the military units will traverse the road of the Red 9th Company in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and in the building of company units with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

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CADRE SCHOOLS

Courageously Advance on the Brilliant "May 7" Road

- Experience in running the "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Jan. 29, 1971)

Under the guidance of the "May 7 Directive" of the great leader Chairman Mao and the directive that "going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again," the "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee closely followed Chairman Mao's great strategic deployment, incessantly raised the consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, persistently used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people, developed the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle, scored achievements in the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad, and provided experienc for running "May 7" schools well.

The "May 7" School of the General Office of the CCP Central Committe was established in January 1969, with close attention paid by the great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin, as well as the Central Committee. Over the past two years, comrades of this school have used Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" as a guiding principle, used the "University of Resistence against Japan" as an example, modestly received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, conscientiously remolde their world outlook, greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuation of revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and tempered their red hearts loyal to the great leader Chairman Mao. Their ideological bumper harvest has brought about a production bumper harvest.

In 1969, this school embanked lakes and reclaimed 5,000 mow of land, and achieved self-sufficiency in grain and edible oil within that year. Last year, its per-mow yield of grain and cotton all exceeded the targets specifie by the "National Program for Agricultural Development." It yielded an average of 1,011 catties of grain per mow, and delivered 200,000 catties of surplus grain to the state after keeping sufficient stocks for consumption and in reserve; and it produced an average of 99 catties of cotton per-mow. Each of the "May 7" fighters raised an average of one hog. They attained self-sufficiency in grain, edible oil, meat, and vegetables. Simultaneous with the success in agricultural production, they also set up small factories for the development of multiple undertakings.

Incessantly Raising Consciousness in Implementing Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

In October, 1968, Chairman Mao issued a great call: "Going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to stud once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Functioning cadres should also go down in turn to do manual labor." The broad masses of cadres of the General Office of the Party Centra Committee ardently responded to this call with a resolution to implement it.

They swiftly proceeded to the front line of the three revolutionary struggles. Then, the majority of the comrades cherished a strong desire to study again and, beaming with emotion, made up their minds to conscientiously remold their ideology, to create wealth for the State, and to become Chairman Mao's good "May 7" fighters. However, a few comrades who had been affected by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, regarded going down to do manual labor as denoting "inferiority" and "ignominy." The Party committee of the school held the view that such ideas reflected their lack of deep understanding of the great significance of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and their insufficient consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, they firmly grasped education in the ideological and political fields, took the elevation of consciousness in implementing Chairman Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the main topic of study and enabled the students to achieve good results in their ideological revolutionization and to resolutely advance on the brilliant "May 7" road.

The Party committee of the school organized all students to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and the directive that "going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again." They conducted schoolwide study and discussions concerning the question of whether or not to traverse the "May 7" road, whether to consciously traverse it or to follow the general trend and whether to traverse it for the rest of their lives or for just a short while. They all relentlessly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash, "the theory of punishment through labor" and the "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold." They realized that Chairman Mao's "May 7" road was the necessary road to nurture the rank and file of proletarian cadres and make them capable of laboring at both upper and lower levels and of working as both officials and civilians, and that this road was a fundamental measure to oppose and to forestall revisionism. The Party committee of the school also led the comrades to combine their experience in traversing the "May 7" road with the "three retrospections"--that is, to retrospect the close attention paid by the great leader Chairman Mao; to retrospect the achievements scored by the "May 7" school; and to retrospect their individual development on the "May 7" road. These activities effectively raised their political consciousness. They all further realized that: Going down to do manual labor and to study once again reflected the great leader Chairman Mao's concern for and attention to the cadres. Some veteran cadres retrospected the painful lessons they had learned when, after assuming jobs in the cities they failed to grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and, as a result, they made certain mistakes. They deeply felt that traversing the "May 7" road was to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Going down to do manual labor was not "ignominious" but was glorious. Every revolutionary should have the resolute will to traverse the "May 7" road for the rest of his life and to be a fighter for continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship.

However, ideological work, once done, cannot be considered to be efficacious forever. When some comrades were sent away from the school in successive groups to take up positions created by work, certain people harbored a living thought as to "whether the school should continue to be run for a long time." The Party committee of the school again organized all of them to study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," and conducted discussions on

the question of policy and tasks of running the school. They all realized that "May 7" schools were a good method for various organs to implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and the directive that "going down to do manual labor gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again," and that the schools were a base for nurturing and tempering cadres according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After their re-education at the "May 7" schools, the cadres could raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, and could take up new positions o work, thereby giving play to the role of the "May 7" schools as bases to nurture cadres.

It is wrong to stand the sending-away of cadres in opposition to the running of "May 7" schools. It is a normal phenomenon to transfer students into and from the schools. They all said: "Leaving the school is to meet the needs of revolution. After leaving the school, we shall continue to traverse the "May 7" road at our new work posts. Staying in the school is also to meet the needs of revolution, so that we can continue the revolution in the 'May 7' school." They all expressed their desire that: "We shall obey Chairman Mao's directives, to advance when Chairman Mao signals us to do so. We certainly will traverse Chairman Mao's brilliant 'May 7' road one generation after another. We shall score achievements in running 'May 7' schools, and let the schools blossom and bear fruit."

In order to continuously deepen the proletarian affection for the great leader Chairman Mao and further raise consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee of the school also organized "May 7" fighters to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes at the Anyuan Coal Mine and at the old revolutionary base Chingkangshan to study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and the history of the struggle between the two lines so as to enable the students to receive profound education in the struggle between the two lines. The comrades said: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-line and victorious line for the Party and the people. Implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary lin will achieve everything, and separation from Chairman Mao's revolutionary lin will lose everything." At present, comrades of this school have raised highe their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and have become more vigorous in going farther on the "May 7" road with a deeper affection for the workers, peasants, and soldiers as well as for Chairman Mao

Persistently Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Educate People

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The change in world outlook is a fundamental change." The Party committee of the "May 7" School of the General Office of the Party Central Committee persistently traversed the roa of giving prominence to proletarian politics. While running the school, they always regarded the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and remold people as the most important job. Over the past two years, they tightly grasped the mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, mobilizing them to conscientiously study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living way during the three revolutionary struggles to learn from the People's Liberation Army, to give prominence to proletarian politics, to persist in the four firsts, to publicize the three-eight style, to develop democracy in the three main fields, to unfold the movement for four-good companies, to adopt the method of "inviting them in" and "sending

them out" to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and to participate in productive labor, so as to promote the remolding of their world outlook.

Upon their arrival in the school, all the comrades immediately plunged into the intensive battle to embank lakes and reclaim farmland. During their performance of arduous labor, most of the cadres made a living study and application of Chairman Mao's works and consciously remolded their world outlook. But a few comrades had the living idea that "with a carrying-pole and a shovel, we work, eat and sleep," thus slackening the remolding of world outlook. Some individual leadership members also merely grasped progress in production and neglected the students' achievements in ideological revolutionization. Should the consistent use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and remold people be regarded as the first task? Or should "production first" be so regarded? Should ideology be remolded or purely labor be performed during the practice of the three revolutionary struggles? These are major questions bearing on what road is to be traversed, what line is to be carried out, what kind of people are to be nurtured at the "May 7" schools. The Party committee of the school promptly organized all to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "All kinds of work of a school are for the purpose of transforming the students' thinking," to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "production first" and "business to take command," and to criticize such erroneous ideologies as the "theory of laboring in a relaxed manner," and the "theory of transforming nature through labor." All of them realized that the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate and remold people was the foundation for the construction of "May 7" schools, and that labor alone could not produce the idea of continuing the revolution. Only by combining the practice of the three revolutionary struggles, by the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, by the continual destruction of self-interest and establishment of public-interest, and by the remolding of world outlook, could we implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The leadership at various levels of the school did not change their orientation despite busy work, persistently placed the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought before other undertakings. When they embanked lakes, reclaimed farmland, carried out capital construction, or during the busy spring sowing season and the summer "double rushes," they always held "daily reading" sessions, regular lecture meetings, criticism meetings, and assessment meetings. In this way they converted the farmfields into big classrooms for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and regarded production battles as political battles, ideological battles as well as work-style battles.

With Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly-read articles" as their mottos the broad "May 7" fighters made repeated study and repeated comparisons and concentrated their efforts on "application." When they embanked lakes and reclaimed farmland, they braved snowstorms and the rigorous cold weather to build dykes, standing in knee-deep mud to dig irrigation nullahs fighting against heaven and earth and against bourgeois "self-interest" in their minds, thereby fulfilling their tasks and tempering their thinking until it became red. They said: "Our constructions are not only dykes against flood but also against revisionism." "We stain ourselves with mud and water which, however, wash away the dirty mud and water in the depth of our souls." During the summer "double rushes," time was pressing and the work was heavy, but the "May 7" fighters regarded it as a good opportunity for remolding their world outlook. They vied with one another to carry the heaviest loads.

They tempered themselves and wrested arduously bumper harvests of both ideology and production. The comrades said: "The double rushes wrested grain and tempered thinking." They also closely integrated the practice in struggle-criticism-transformation with relentlessly criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and with persistently and actively launching attacks against class enemies. With their enemies defeated, they tempered themselves and enabled all to heighten the awakening to class struggle and to the struggle between the two lines.

Over the past two years, the comrades persisted in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the cause of practice during the three revolutionary struggles. They consciously remolded their world outlook, which resulted in profound changes in their ideological appearance. Veteran cadres joined the masses, carrying iron shovels, holding cattle-whips, coming and going despite the wind and rain with a manifestation of their vigor for continuing the revolution, as if they were still in the "University of Resistance against Japan" of years ago during the war. Some young cadres, having been re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, enhanced their ideological affection for the toiling people, and gradually shifted their stand-point towards the workers and peasants. A veteran cadre, who had followed Chairman Mao in the expeditions in the South and in the battles in the North in the past, committed serious mistakes after entering the cities under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Living in the midst of heated struggles in the "May 7" School, he conscientiously summed up the experience and lessons he had learned from the struggle between the two lines. He said: "Forty years ago, it was Chairman Mao who had saved me. Subsequently, I followed Chairman Mao in the Long March from Kiangsi to Northern Shensi. After the liberation of the whole country, I forgot my origin, and turned away from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Today, I shall again use Kiangsi as a starting point, study once again, and forever follow Chairman Mao to make revolution." A "three-door" cadre who was an old graduate of Tsinghua University, used to think that with her good education she could look down upon the worker and peasant masses. In spite of her ability to memorize the principles of levers, she did not know how to use her strength to lift a shovel in the "May 7" Schoo She said with regret: "At Tsinghua University in the past, I received an education of 'three separations,' traversed the revisionist road, and the school only turned out aristocrats who hoped to become officials and overlords Now in this good classroom of the "May 7" School for the three revolutionary struggles, I receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and traverse a road for continuous revolution, and the school brings up new men of communism. In the presence of the poor and lower-middle peasants, I am always a primary school pupil."

The "May 7" road tempers red hearts, and Mao Tse-tung's thought educates new people. A rank and file of cadres loyal to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is rapidly growing up on the brilliant "May 7" road.

Promoting the Revolutionary Tradition of Self-Reliance and Arduous Struggle

The great leader Chairman Mao has taught us: "Without a resolute and correct political orientation, it is impossible to stimulate a work style

ot arduous struggle; without a work style of arduous struggle, it is likewise impossible to carry out a resolute and correct political orientation." The Party committee of the "May 7" School of the General Office of the Central Committee grasped perseverance in the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle as an important aspect in the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Either during the early period when they built the school from scratch, or when the material conditions of the school were improved, they always educated the comrades to promote the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

When the "May 7" fighters arrived at the barren lakeside, the first problem they encountered was: Whether to build houses or to engage in production first? Whether to use their own hands to arduously create productive undertakings, or to stretch out their hands to rely on the State? The time was only three and a half months before the season for transplanting the early rice. They had to build dykes to embank the lake, drain the water and reclaim the land before making preparations for plowing and sowing. Under such a circumstance, should they make all-out efforts, transplant the early rice, wrest a bumper harvest, or should they go slowly? The Party committee regarded these two different views as reflections of the struggle between the two lines and the two world outlooks. In order to raise the comrades' consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committee organized all of them to study Chairman Mao's great teachings of "Self-reliance" and "Arduous struggle" and to relentlessly repudiate such revisionist trash as Liu Shao-ch'i's "money in command" and "material incentives" and to criticize the world outlook of cowards and laggards. Through study and discussion they unified their thinking and raised their understanding. They said: "The 'May 7' road as pointed out by Chairman Mao is the road for continuing the revolution, and a road of arduous struggle. If we look upward and stretch our hands outward, then our feet will turn away from the 'May 7' road and go astray. In order to run schools according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must carry out the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle." The "May 7" fighters lived in straw sheds, slept on the floor, and in self-reliant and arduous manner created productive undertakings. They regarded hardship as glory, felt happy despite hardship, and proudly hung up scrolls on their straw sheds to read: "Living in straw huts, viewing the whole world, we cherish morning sunshine in our hearts. Stepping on mud, braving wind and rain, we become steel after tempering."

The comrades of the "May 7" School of the General Office of the Central Committee relied on their red hearts and hands to improve their labor conditions and livelihood conditions after one year's arduous struggle. Under such circumstances, some thought that "they needed no longer to be so tense and so hard-working." The Party committee analyzed such a sign of thinking and felt that following the gradual development of production and the gradual improvement of living conditions, the question of continuously promoting the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle would become more acute now loomed before us.

The Party committee of the school conducted a school-wide mass education in revolutionary traditions. Some teams organized the comrades to return to their straw sheds in which they had lived before, lighted the kerosene lamps they had used before, to study Chairman Mao's great teachings:

"It is necessary to let the comrades continuously uphold the work style of arduous struggle" and "promote revolutionary traditions and strive for greater honor." Some veteran cadres who had lived in caves in the revolutionary holy land of Yenan and who had reclaimed barren land, talked about their own experience to the young cadres, educating them with their reminiscences of making revolution through arduous struggle, and with their errors in discarding the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle after their entry into the cities. The comrades said: "With the improvement of conditions, the work-style of arduous struggle should not be changed. We must traverse the "May 7" road and wage arduous struggles for the rest of our lives."

The consciousness of continuous revolution roused the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle. The comrades who were engaged in excavating hills and cutting rocks said: "The Foolish Old Man and his family dared to move two large mountains. We can also move a stone-hill to the 'May 7' School." Over the past two years, they cut and transported 120,000 pieces of stone all by themselves, the equivalent of over 1.9 million bricks." The comrades who were engaged in brick-baking said: "Chang Ssu-te feared no death when he was processing charcoal for the revolution. Why should we fear hardship to bake bricks for the revolution?" They vied with one another to carry bricks from the kiln with a high temperature of 60-70 degrees. The comrades who were engaged in capital construction struggled hard and used good skills to speed up the building of houses. They reduced the construction costs to a lower level than that specified by the State. Although they had motor cars, they kept using wheel-barrows to carry foodgrain and coal to the mess halls. The comrades said: "Mechanization can save some labor for us. But it by no means can remold our thinking. We must not discard the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle because of the increasing level of mechanization." The Party committee of the school included the promotion of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle into the major teaching courses. The comrades regarded such ordinary labor as baking bricks, pulling cart, climbing mountains, cutting stones, and digging sand from rivers as required lessons for promoting ideological revolutionization.

Firmly Making a Success of the Revolutionization of Leadership Squad

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Once the political orientation has been determined, the cadres are the decisive factor." The reason why the "May 7" School of the General Office of the Central Committee was well run lay with the important experience of the school in revolutionizing its leadership squad which was held in high esteem by the leadership organs, and which had integrated itself with the masses. In the early stage of school building, the General Office of the Central Committee clearly raised the slogan: "The 'May 7' School should raise aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, persist in the principle of running the school with politics, promote the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, 'lay a foundation in three years, and transform the appearance in five years.'" Leadership comrades of the General Office personally went down to select the school site, constantly reviewed school conditions, examined

its work and carried out concrete leadership. They also went to the school to take part in labor, meeting the "May 7" fighters, giving them great encouragement. They regarded the "May 7" School as an important measure for realizing the revolutionization of government organs and as a base for nurturing and tempering cadres.

The Party committee of the school and the leadership at various levels continuously deepened their understanding of the "May 7 Directive," raised their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and carried out "the method of following the upper one, relying on the lower ones, and taking the three leads." By following the upper one is meant to closely follow Chairman Mao. By relying on the lower ones is meant to closely rely on the broad revolutionary masses. By taking the three leads is meant to take the lead in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in traversing the "May 7" road, and in taking part in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle, and scientific experiment.

The Party committee of the school promptly transmitted, studied, and implemented the directives of the Central Committee headed by the great leader Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as his deputy. They also constantly linked their practice with "reviewing situation, distinguishing orientations, examining implementation paces, and locating gaps." They consistently persisted in the study system, assiduously studied Chairman Mao's works and exerted efforts to remold their world outlook. Leadership members at various levels of the school vied with one another to take the lead in traversing the "May 7" road. A number of comrades brought their dependents to the "May 7" School with the determination to settle down in the rural areas for good. They said: "We must run the 'May 7' school well to win honor for Chairman Mao and must not let Chairman Mao worry."

The Party committee of the school, when doing work, closely relied on the broad revolutionary masses, persisted in the mass line and fully promoted democracy. Every important task, such as the policy on school construction, and work plans were all delivered first to the masses for discussion. This fully aroused the masses to make suggestions and draw up plans. From the creativeness and enthusiasm of the masses, the leadership squad drew wisdom and strength and received enlightenment and education. They not only fulfilled their tasks with better results but also further promoted their ideological revolutionization.

Leadership comrades at various levels persisted in living, eating, laboring and studying together with the masses. Leadership cadres were found wherever there was the biggest difficulty. Some leadership cadres, who were older in age and poorer in health, persisted in waging battles together with the masses. Responsible comrades of the school Party committee acted as commanders, fighters, leaders of the masses, and also as primary school pupils of the masses. They went deeper in practice, made investigations and researches, modestly listened to the criticism of the masses and continuously improved their work. The masses said in praise: "The sweat of the leadership cadres joined our sweat, and their hearts linked up with ours."

Comrades of the "May 7" School of the General Office of the Central Committee took the view that all the successes they had achieved were the

victories for Mao Tse-tung's thought and victories for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. The achievement of such successes was inseparable from the leadership of the local Party committees, and from the education and assistance given by the poor and lower-middle peasants. They realized that their understanding of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" was still not deep enough, their implementation of it was not firm enough, and it still fell far short of Chairman Mao's expectations and requirements. There were still quite a few shortcomings and errors. They expressed their desire to "be humble and prudent, to guard against conceit and rashness, modestly to learn from brother units, to use the acquired achievements as the starting point to continue the revolution." At present, they are conscientiously studying the New Year editorial jointly published by the two Central newspapers and one journal, continuously and penetratingly unfolding the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, assiduously studying Chairman Mao's works, carrying out education in ideological and political fields, continuously raising the consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, conscientiously making a success of struggle-criticism-transformation and whipping up an upsurge in learning from Tachai. They all have made up their minds to run the "May 7" school with better results, and are triumphantly advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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ARMY-PEOPLE RELATIONS

PLA Men Cherish People's Interests

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1971)

a chinese people's liberation army shenyang unit opened up farmland for the people while building a road in a mountainous area of western liaoning province. they worked in line with chairman mao's great teaching on "supporting the government and cherishing the people", and the people welcomed this.

last autumn, these commanders and fighters were assigned to build a road through mountains along a riverside laid waste by floods. the armymen had to decide whether to lay the road on the mountain side or at the foot, on farmland or along the river.

the first route suggested could be built quickly but it would take over many plots of farmland. the command turned it down. the leading members of the command and the fighters repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "the sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the chinese people and to serve them whole-heartedly". this helped them raise their socialist consciousness. they said: "we must protect the people's interests. proletarian politics must be put in command in drawing up the plan."

they and the local people made surveys the following day. they learned that the farmland had grown less due to soil erosion caused by big mountain torrents every autumn. this made them all the more determined to take over as little farmland as possible.

the surveyors put forward the second plan to build the road on the slopes. the road would then take less farmland and also have a solid foundation. the command studied the plan carefully but rejected it because it would not help control the floods. then the surveyors continued working and devised another route. a dyke would be built between the farmland and the riverside. the road would be on top of the dyke which would protect the farmland.

this was accepted and work began. pointing at a plot of poor riverside land that would be along the road, several poor peasants said: "when the road is built, this plot will be fertile land." a leading member of the command heard this and raised the question that the commanders and fighters had been thinking about: "can't the road be built so that more land can be opened up?" the comrades decided to make the fourth survey. they repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching "our communist party and the eighth route and new fourth armies led by our party are battalions of the revolution. these battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." they also listened to the poor and lower-middle peasants' accounts of their class suffering in the past. the working people in the area before liberation had lived in misery the year round because of the oppression of the "three mountains" -- imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism -- and natural calamities. after liberation under the leadership of the party, the people achieved great success in fighting the elements. but owing to the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the floods had not been brought under permanent control and production was not high.

this was a profound education in ideology and political line for the armymen, who saw the boundless love the masses have for the new society, for the great leader chairman mao and the people's liberation army. they pledged: "if it brings benefit to the people, we are willing to revise our plans again and again exclamation"

the fourth route was to go along the riverside, with the road bed serving as a dyke. the questions of transport, flood prevention, soil conservation and farm improvement could be solved at one and the same time. the barren hills could be transformed and the riverside land turned into fertile fields. the people said: "this is illuminated by chairman mao's revolutionary line and imbued with the love of the people's soldiers for the people."

after having worked out the route, the worksite bustled with enthusiasm. the commanders and fighters of a road building unit to which lei feng had belonged took him as their example and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they rushed wherever there was danger or any difficulty. it was in the midst of autumn harvesting when a hard stage of road building began, namely, exploding rocks. they were afraid that if they used explosives the scattering or rock fragments would damage the crops. so the fighter broke up the rocks by hammer. they preferred that their arms became swollen and their hands blistered rather than cause harm. they said: "serving the people is our duty and helping the people overcome difficulties is a source of satisfaction to us revolutionary fighters."

a brook went past a small plot of farmland on a section of the road which the sixth company of a unit was building.

if the road were moved half a metre into the field it could avoid the brook. otherwise, the work would be greater. the commanders and fighters put forward the slogan "we'll not let the peasants lose an inch of land." they filled in part of the brook, and built the dyke without occupying an inch of farmland. instead, they added a tract.

the commanders and fighters started work early and finished late despite the severe cold so as to speed up the project. they and the local peasants built a broad and tall dyke dozens of kilometres long on the riverside. it is now in use as a road and can detain floods. forty hectares of farmland were reclaimed. 66 hectares of land no longer suffer from flood damage. more than 200 households are freed from the menace of flood. the local people call the road "a road of happiness", and the reclaimed farmland "cherish the people fields."

PRODUCTION BRIGADES

Disaster-Afflicted East China Area Becomes Prosperous Socialist Village in Struggle Between Two Roads

(NCNA-English Hofei, Feb. 5, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of a production brigade on the northern anhwei plain in east china have turned their village, which was often hit by natural disasters, into a socialist new village.

this involved a sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines over the past decade. in the course of struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres resolutely took the socialist road indicated by chairman mao.

the brigade last year reaped a good grain crop, averaging 4.2 tons per hectare. this surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. in addition, it picked a good cotton crop and made big progress in tree planting and pig raising. it built a fish fry nursery, a brick kiln, and it mechanized flour making, rice husking, cotton ginning and oil pressing.

the suntulou brigade is in woyang county of anhwei province. the peasants lived in poverty before liberation. since liberation, they have taken the road of socialist collectivization indicated by the great leader chairman mao, shown high enthusiasm for socialism and made rapid progress in collective production.

from 1959 to 1961, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in anhwei pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line to restore capitalism. this undermined the brigade's collective economy. a handful of class enemies seized the opportunity to perpetrate disruptive activities.

chao ching-yun, secretary of the brigade's party branch, and the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's great teaching "only socialism can save china." they recalled how the brigade had advanced victoriously under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. all this enhanced their confidence in continuing their advance along the socialist road. they defeated the evil trend to restore capitalism, ferreted out the handful of class enemies and strengthened the socialist position in the countryside.

the poor and lower-middle peasants kept to the socialist orientation in the vigorous class struggle, and displayed high aspirations to transform the natural conditions of their village. led by the party branch, they followed chairman mao's great teaching "poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution" and were determined to transform the low-lying land easily affected by water-logging and drought. after investigation and study, they mapped out a five-year plan for water control against drought and water-logging, and began the project right away.

a big flood in 1963 damaged the crop badly. a few persons lost heart and class enemies seized the opportunity to clamour for giving up agriculture and undertaking business ventures. the brigade's party branch immediately organized the people to study chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." this made the people more

confident that they could surmount difficulties. the party branch mobilized the people to ferret out the class enemies.

. chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964 showed the peasants of the suntulou brigade the way forward. liu shao-chi's agents in anhwei tried to undermine the brigade's mass movement to learn from tachai. but the people saw through their plot and struggled against them. members of the brigade learned from tachai's spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and advanced along the socialist road of learning from tachai. they dug a dozen irrigation and drainage canals and ditches and reaped a good grain crop that year. for the first time this brigade, so often afflicted by natural disasters, had surplus grain to sell to the state.

following this, they began to improve a four-kilometre-long canal which runs through the brigade's land. they studied chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and overcame many difficulties in draining off water. then, they worked in temperatures 20 degrees below zero centigrade to dig a layer of sand and stones one foot deep. water gushed out as they worked. the most difficult stage of the project was draining off water as they continued to dig. the cadres of the brigade and party members took the lead, and all the commune members worked hard. the project was completed in 35 days. they had done 51,800 cubic metres of earthwork. they then built some 20 hectares of raised fields and reaped another good harvest that year.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres criticized liu shao-chi and his agents for pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and disrupting the mass movement to learn from tachai. this heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and fostered the concept of farming for the revolution. following chairman mao's great teaching "irrigation is the lifeblood of agriculture", they mapped out a plan for sinking pump wells and making full use of underground water to combat drought. in a winter and a spring, they sank some 30 pump wells and provided irrigation to more than 260 hectares.

they made scientific experiments in cross-breeding sorghum and maize and grew wheat, paddy rice and cotton in a more scientific way. they set new records by reaping 7.4 tons of maize and 6.6 tons of cross-bred sorghum per hectare on alkaline and sandy, pebbly land which usually gives a low yield.

Production Brigade Along Yellow River Ensures All-Round Development of Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Feb. 5, 1971)

a production brigade in the central china province of honan has ensured the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery by firmly implementing chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development".

for the third year in a run, the yuanfang brigade in kaifeng county in 1970 topped grain yield target of 3.75 tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development. in the three years beginning 1968 the brigade delivered to the state 750 tons of marketable grain, 1,000 tons of melons and fruit, 1,000 tons of vegetables, over 10,000 pigs and sheep as well as great quantities of timber and reeds.

the brigade's land was poor and arid, situated well above the bank of the yellow river. it did not have any irrigation facilities until the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it now has thirty pump wells that irrigate large tracts of land. the area is crisscrossed with tree belts. the brigade's collective economy has expanded. the number of draught and domestic animals has doubled since the beginning of the cultural revolution. the brigade has over twenty farm machines. both the brigade and all production teams under it have grain reserves.

experience over the past decade and more shows that production develops whenever the brigade adheres to chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", and that production drops whenever it departs from this principle.

the people in yuanfang set up an elementary agricultural producers' co-op in 1952, which became a brigade of a people's commune in 1958, the year of the great leap forward. during this period they firmly took the socialist road indicated by chairman mao, and implemented chairman mao's principle on all-round development of agriculture. this resulted in a big expansion of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line production and fishery. per-hectare grain yield was double that at the time of mutual-aid teams. the brigade became more than self-sufficient in grain.

between 1959 and 1961 when china was hit by natural disasters, liu shao chi pushed the revisionist line of "san tzu yi pao" (see note) in the countryside designed to restore capitalism. this caused a reduction of grain output and in other lines of production. the brigade became deficient in grain again.

the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line during the cultural revolution. they were determined to carry out the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" so as to thoroughly transform their brigade. they understood that this principle embodied the dialectical relations between grain production and diversified undertakings of the economy and was an important guarantee for the growth of agricultural production.

in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry are interdependent, none of them can be dispensed with", they launched an afforestation campaign to improve the farming conditions in the brigade.

they nursed saplings themselves and planted more than 600,000 trees in four years.

the brigade's several hundred hectares of farmland is now protected by shelter belts that help fix the sand. it has set aside 33 hectares as orchards where grain is grown between the fruit trees, and another two and a half hectares as a tree nursery.

with funds raised from forestry, the brigade has bought sires and set up an insemination station to increase draught animals and improve the breed. nearly 140 horses, asses, mules and cattle have been bred over the years. these plus several dozens bought have pushed the total up to 470.

the brigade turned a stretch of alkali wasteland south of the yellow river dyke into a fishing pond of 33 hectares in 19 days in 1969. some 200,000 fish fry were raised. reeds were planted in the pond that add to the brigade's income by some 20,000 yuan a year.

the brigade also engages in a dozen side-lines, including flour milling, cotton ginning, oil pressing, and tailoring. they serve both agriculture and everyday needs of the commune members. incomes from side-line production are used to build projects of major improvements on farmland and buy farm machines and chemical fertilizer. at the same time, they help raise the living standards of the commune members.

note: "san tzu yi pao" means the extension of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Heavy-Duty Lorries Mass Produced in Kwangsi

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 5, 1971)

the workers of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region trial-produced "liuchiang-130" heavy-duty lorry and put it in mass production by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. the first hundred lorries are now in use in the cities and countryside.

kwangsi had a poor industrial foundation before liberation and had no motor vehicle industry. after liberation, because of sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, industrial growth was held back, and the region still could not make lorries up to the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution, the workers of the liuchou farm machinery plant and the liuchou machinery plant proposed making lorries suited to the conditions in kwangsi by relying on their own efforts. the regional revolutionary committee warmly supported this proposal. on april 2, 1969, the second day of the ninth national party congress, the workers of the two plants turned out the first "liuchiang-130" lorry. after more than a year's use in the mountain areas, this lorry proved to be of good quality, well constructed, sturdy and easy to repair.

mass production of the lorry called for special equipment. the workers studied chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts". they were determined to make the equipment with their own hands. they pooled their wisdom and with their small machines, made a 600-ton oil-hydraulic press, a machine for processing the lorry frame and forty other pieces of special equipment. workers of more than 50 plants in the region carried out socialist coordination and help came from all sides to ensure that the two plants could mass produce the lorries in a very short time.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Head of DRVN Table-Tennis Team Reports on China Visit

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 4, 1971)

the viet nam-china friendship association held a meeting here yesterday evening at which nguyen duy hung, head of the table-tennis team of the democratic republic of viet nam, made a report on the team's recent visit to china.

present at the meeting were nguyen van huyen, vice-president of the viet nam-china friendship association; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association; and representatives of various institutions and organizations.

ambassador wang yu-ping and staff members of the chinese embassy in the d.r.v.n. were present on invitation.

nguyen duy hung in his report reviewed the very warm and cordial reception accorded to the team by the chinese people during the team's visit in china.

he said: "the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china held a very warm ceremony welcoming us at the capital indoor stadium. comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng and other chinese leaders had a cordial meeting with the head of the team, watched a friendly exhibition of table-tennis playing by sportsmen of the two countries and posed for a photo together with us. this was an honour of the highest rank to us."

he said: during the team's visit in china, we witnessed the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the peoples and sportsmen of viet nam and china. the chinese comrades extolled in most enthusiastic and beautiful terms the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the team members witnessed that the chinese people are conscientiously implementing their great leader chairman mao's teaching: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area."

he said that the visit fully demonstrated the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china.

after the meeting, the vietnamese table-tennis players gave an excellent exhibition.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Journal Acclaims China's Policy of Self-Reliance in Reconstruction

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Feb. 4, 1971)

the norwegian journal "class struggle" has acclaimed chairman mao's policy of self-reliance in reconstruction.

in an article published in its 2nd issue of 1971, the journal noted that self-reliance is extremely important both in the struggle for national liberation and in the struggle for socialism.

the article cited a quotation from chairman mao: "we stand for self-reliance. we hope for foreign aid but cannot be dependent on it". the article said, "chairman mao has summed up the experience attained by the working class in class struggle. this teaching has consolidated the people's red state power in china. to all people fighting for socialism and to us all who are engaged in the important task of building a communist party, a study of the experience is of extreme importance."

the social-imperialists plunder the riches of other peoples and ensure their influence by oppressing the people of the world, the article pointed out. they beg the imperialists to set up auto plants and extract petroleum in their own country. this line weakens the position of the people and makes them rely on the enemy.

the article said that the line of self-reliance is a correct proletarian line which is produced in the struggle between the two lines. china's reconstruction depends on self-reliance and not on foreign aid. the same is the case with the development of every enterprise, every people's commune and every school.

the article said, "china's experience has shown to us that the state power of the working class is the basis which makes it possible for the people to construct their country according to their needs. only through self-reliance can this state power be consolidated and strengthened".

US AND INDOCHINA

US Imperialism Instigates Saigon Puppet Clique and Laotian Rightists to Step Up Military Collusion

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1971)

the saigon puppet clique and the laotian rightist military chieftains, under u.s. instigation, had a "secret agreement" long ago to facilitate the introduction of south vietnamese puppet troops into laotian territory for aggression, according to disclosures made by american newspapers and news agencies. this proves that the u.s. imperialist new military adventures in indo-china have long been premeditated.

the washington "evening star" reported: "laotian rightist generals have a secret agreement with the south vietnamese (namely the saigon puppet clique) that would permit south vietnamese troops to cross into southern laos in divisional strength if saigon considers it necessary."

an a.p. report said that a laotian rightist military chieftain has revealed that the saigon puppet clique and the laotian rightist military circles have stipulated in a secret agreement that "laotian generals hold regular meetings with their south vietnamese counterparts somewhere in northern half of south viet nam" "to coordinate border operations" and permit south vietnamese puppet troops to enter laos. this means that u.s. imperialism and its lackeys may use various pretexts at any time to send south vietnamese puppet troops into laos and expand the aggressive war at will.

a correspondent of the "new york times" in vientiane said that vientiane military circles have disclosed that u.s. officers at bases in northern thailand are now directly commanding the operations of the laotian rightist troops from long cheng in the north to the bo lo vene plateau in the south. the correspondent said that this is the first time that the laotian rightist military circles admit that the americans are playing a leading role in combat.

reports by western news agencies also revealed that while u.s. imperialism is stepping up expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china, a "military mission" of the laotian rightists will go to saigon to plot new military collusion.

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* NATIONAL *
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LOWER-LEVEL CCP COMMITTEES

Unswervingly Bring Proletarian Politics To the Fore

by

The CCP Committee of Tungfeng Hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 1, 1971)

After a rectification in consonance with the great leader Chairman Mao's Party building ideas and Party building line, the Party organization of our Tungfeng hsien established a new hsien committee in July, 1970. The primary duty of the new Party hsien committee is to study and apply Mao Tse-tung thought creatively and carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line resolutely. This is to make the Party hsien committee a vigorous fighting command headquarters capable of maintaining close ties with the masses and leading the masses in fighting the class enemy. How can such a task be accomplished? We feel that the key problem lies in how to place proletarian policies unswervingly in the first place.

After education and tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the comrades have generally got an idea of the importance of giving prominence to proletarian politics. But it is easier said than done when it comes to a firm determination in giving prominence to proletarian politics under any circumstances.

How can we attain the aim of unswervingly placing proletarian politics in the first place? From the practical struggle in the past few months, we have initially got the following understanding.

First, We Must Continuously Raise Our Understanding of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

At the time of the founding of the new Party hsien committee, we initiated a general ideological summing-up through open-door rectification. This summing-up actually was a summing-up by the hsien revolutionary committee

of the question of whether prominence should be given to proletarian politics in waging the two-line struggle in the two years after the establishment of the hsien revolutionary committee.

It was unanimously held that the revolutionary committee had followed the right road by perseveringly educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought and giving prominence to proletarian politics in the two years after the founding of the committee. But in following this road they encountered many contradictions and bouts of struggle. About prominence to proletarian politics there once appeared in the leading squad three erroneous tendencies: (1) It was believed that "of one thousand and one rules in the performance of rural work the most important is to take production as the lever," so that the relationship between revolution and production was reversed; (2) it was held that "with efforts directed to revolution, production will automatically move ahead without being grasped," so that production was replaced by revolution; (3) "One should work energetically (in grasping production) in day time and spare no efforts (in grasping politics) at night," politics and production being given primary attention in turn.

The appearance of such erroneous tendencies showed that in our minds the remnant pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was still far from being eliminated. In view of such a situation, we seriously unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in summing up ideas and reviewed historical experience. Everyone held that a primary cause of the old Party hsien committee's mistakes was getting trapped in the quagmire of "production first" through failure to grasp class vigorously and failure to give primary attention to the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. They forgot about the laws governing the class struggle of a socialist society and about the basic line guiding the Party in the whole phase of socialist history.

We held that to develop agricultural production and increase food output was a primary mission entrusted to us by the Party and the State. The point lay not in taking up production or not, grasping food grain or not, but in which line was followed by our leading squad in production and construction. Vice Chairman Lin teaches us, "In building our country there are two lines: one is one-sided attention to material, machinery and mechanization, and even material incentives; the other is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line which calls for mechanization and, more important, ideological revolutionization and the leadership of ideological revolutionization over mechanization." In accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's directive, the only one of all the rules governing rural work we can follow is to take as a lever the struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, stimulate material construction through ideological construction and lead mechanization through revolutionization. In grasping food production, we must in no way divorce ourselves from the Party's basic line. If we do so, we shall go astray.

It was unanimously held that in leading the people of the whole hsien forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the new Party hsien committee must firmly lay hold of the orientation of giving prominence to proletarian politics. In the light of current concrete conditions and past experiences

and lessons, we put forward several points that must be noted in the course of work.

The faster the development of production the greater the need for a vigorous effort in educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought; the greater the achievements in grasping revolution the greater the need to persist in putting revolution in command; the greater the material results the greater the need to give play to the powerful role of political and ideological work.

Through an ideological summing-up, the leading squad of the Party hsien solved the several problems mentioned above. Every member of the leading squad also summed up his own experiences and lessons, thus heightening the consciousness in giving prominence to proletarian politics.

For instance, during his tenure as secretary of the former Tungfeng hsien Party committee, a Party hsien committee deputy secretary failed to give prominence to proletarian politics and failed to grasp class struggle vigorously. He took the production effort as "a center that dwarfs everything else" and subordinated everything to production. During the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the revolutionary masses criticized his mistakes. He did not feel reconciled to such criticism. This time he placed himself on the high plane of two-line struggle and summed up historical experiences and lessons. Only then did he come further to realize that without giving prominence to proletarian politics, without taking up class struggle and without strengthening the proletarian dictatorship, we would end up by casting away the fundamentals of Mao Tse-tung's thought and of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and by rendering service to Liu Shao-ch'i in bringing about a capitalist comeback. Through the summing-up of historical experiences and lessons, they were able to heighten their consciousness of prominence to proletarian politics and acquire a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Second, We Must Lay Firm Hold of the Lever of Class Struggle

After the establishment of the new Party hsien committee, we came to understand deeply in the practice of struggle that the more strengthened the leading squad's concept of class struggle becomes the firmer the determination to give prominence to proletarian politics and the higher the degree of consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. On the contrary, a vague concept of class struggle on the part of the leading squad will lead to a wavering in giving prominence to proletarian politics and a lower degree of consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In this regard, we received the deepest understanding in unfolding the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In August, 1970, the Party core group of the provincial revolutionary committee held a meeting on the popularization of the revolutionization experience of the leading squad of Tungfeng hsien. This gave us a great inspiration. The whole province was learning from Tungfeng about the way Tungfeng worked. In the second half of September, we organized the whole body of the

members of the Party hsien committee, secretaries of rural brigade Party branches and responsible persons of certain units directly under the hsien to go in separate groups to Hsiyang hsien and Tachai brigade on an inspection and study mission.

In Hsiyang hsien we held the 2nd enlarged meeting of the Party hsien committee. In the spirit of the Jen-min Jih-pao editorial, "In Agriculture, Learn from Tachai," we made a comparison between Tachai and Hsiyang and looked for the shortcomings of Tungfeng in a big way. On the way home, we studied aboard the train the measures for catching up with Hsiyang. We raised the fighting slogan, "We must hold high the red banner and direct energetic efforts to the lever. We must learn from Tachai to catch up with Hsiaohsiang." We swore to turn Tungfeng into Hsiyang after two or three years of hard fighting.

After returning to the hsien, we further worked out a resolution on the deepening of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, and subjected it to the discussion of the basic-level Party organizations and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants throughout the hsien. The people of the whole hsien acted in enthusiastic response to the Party hsien committee's call. An upsurge in the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was whipped up throughout the hsien very rapidly. Farmland water conservation capital construction went on a scale unprecedented in history.

After an upsurge was whipped up in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we made a timely review and summing-up in the spirit of the editorial, "In Agriculture, Learn from Tachai." We found that in the 20-odd days after our return from an inspection in Hsiyang, the main leading comrades of the Party hsien committee had given much thinking and careful consideration to the production measure that called for food grain as a "lever."

Yet about the new trends in class struggle after the deepening of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture throughout the hsien, they had not yet made a penetrating enough analysis. This is to say that in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the lever of class struggle was not grasped so firmly. In certain areas, there appeared the phenomenon of directing an effort only to farmland capital construction and not to proletarian politics as a prominent factor. This was inseparable from the weak class struggle concept of our leading squad.

With this problem left unsolved, we could not acquire properly the experience of learning from Tachai and might even step onto the wrong road. Therefore, we called the third enlarged meeting of the Party hsien committee and carried out another open-door rectification. Attending the meeting were over 600 persons including the Party branch secretaries of rural brigades and various units directly under the hsien. Before the meeting, the members of the standing committee of the Party hsien committee went respectively to the lower levels to gather the views of the masses. At the meeting, some comrades sharply criticized our leading squad for having paid more attention to achievements than to shortcomings in work recently and having failed to see the shortcomings in the matter of giving prominence to proletarian politics. It was also said in criticism that in the movement to learn from Tachai in

agriculture we had paid attention to the production plan without paying enough attention to the new trends in class struggle.

We studied Chairman Mao's teaching on "one dividing into two," and analyzed the ideological state of the leading squad. We found that the above problem had stemmed from a feeling of arrogance and smugness. We held that with proper efforts directed to proletarian politics as a prominent factor and with a foundation built among the basic-level squads, we had done our work in the past few years according to standards based on Hsiyang's experience, with the exception of the "lever" of food grain. For this reason, we buried ourselves in the business of production, to the neglect of class struggle.

To solve the awareness problem involving the leading squad and basic-level cadres, we analyzed at the meeting a typical example in the vigorous grasping of class struggle in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Chinfengling brigade of Tahsing commune of our hsien was originally a unit known for its "being always in great difficulties." In the leading squad of the brigade, the "old good people" wer in power. They refrained from struggling against the class enemy and from criti ing capitalist tendencies. The result was a drop in grain production for three years running.

In the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committee of the commune made it a determination to change the features of this brigade "always in great difficulties." They directed vigorous efforts to class struggle and launched in a deep-going way the "one-strike and three-opposing" campaign. "Class struggle will work wonders once it is taken up." They dealt a crushing blow to the class enemy and heightened the leading squad's consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

Meanwhile, those cadres unfit for continuous leadership were transferred. This gave a big boost to the socialist activism of the masses. The movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture was enabled to deepen step by step. The whole brigade built two small reservoirs, and set up a chemical fertilizer plant by indigenous means. This made for a spectacular growth in revolution and production. The label of "being always in great difficulties" was cast away.

Through an analysis of Chinfengling brigade, everyone received a living lesson in class struggle education. After the meeting, we organized over 1,600 cadres at the hsien and commune levels to head for the first line of class struggle. This was to help the basic levels to unfold a "one-striking and three-opposing" campaign to strengthen further construction toward the ideological revolutionization of basic-level leading squads. A boost was given to the development of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

Third, Carry Out on A Firm Basis at Basic Levels the Principle of Giving Prominence to Proletarian Politics

After the founding of the new Party hsien committee, we encountered such a situation on many occasions: While we ourselves had acquired a relatively clear understanding of the problem of giving prominence to proletarian

politics, it did not follow that basic-level comrades had also acquired as clear an understanding. So it happened that blows were dealt at proletarian politics. How could we unify the awareness of our squad and basic-level cadres and forge ahead together along the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics?

In September 1970, we called a basic-level political work conference. At the meeting many ideas were exposed, such as "a big old rustic is incapable of giving prominence to politics," "the pressure of production work makes it impossible to give prominence to politics," "prominence to politics is uncalled for in basic-level work," "of one thousand and one rules governing a production team's work the most important is 'action,'" etc. The problems unearthed at basic levels showed that the experience summed up by the Party hsien committee calling for a leading squad to give prominence to proletarian politics and direct proper efforts to revolutionization had not been introduced to basic levels on a solid basis.

To lay a firm foundation for the practice of giving prominence to proletarian politics at basic levels, we adopted the following main measures: (1) Principal leading members must take their own life as an example and draw on their own experiences and lessons to give basic-level cadres enlightenment; (2) They must vigorously cite typical examples and draw on the experiences of the masses to educate the basic-level cadres; (3) They must persist in going deep into the midst of the first line and help basic-level leading squads one by one to learn how to give prominence to proletarian politics.

Huang Yo-ts'ai, secretary of the Party committee of the Tayang commune, worked as a porter with the landlord in the old society. He participated in the revolution at an early date. He was keen on his job and experienced in handling production. But the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's line of "production first" on him was such that he often concerned himself with the handling of production for its own sake. During the rectification of the Party committee of the commune, everyone had much to say about his failure to give prominence to proletarian politics. He felt greatly upset.

Shao Kuan-fa, secretary of the Party hsien comittee, personally went to Tayang commune to help Huang Yo-ts'ai analyze the lessons drawn from failure to give prominence to proletarian politics. He also joined the latter in summing up typical experience in giving prominence to proletarian politics. With the help of Shao Kuan-fa, Comrade Huang Yo-ts'ai found the way of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Such a case made us realize that to carry out on a firm basis at basic levels the principle of giving prominence to proletarian politics, the leadership must persist in going deep into the midst of the first line and take up political and ideological work in a conscientious manner. Problems could never be solved by just calling a few meetings and saying a few words by way of explanation.

Fourth, We Must Study Consciously in An Effort To Remold Our World Outlook

In practice, we came to understand that on the sole strength of a simple class feeling and partial experience we should not be able to give prominence consciously to proletarian politics in work. To solve this problem, we must strengthen the study of theory and seriously study Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts. Only in this way can we raise perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge and have prominence to proletarian politics take root ideologically.

Whether we can firmly give prominence to proletarian politics is, in the last analysis, a question of world outlook. Chairman Mao said, "There are two world outlooks and methodologies, the proletarian outlook and methodology and the bourgeois outlook and methodology. These comrades often hold the bourgeois outlook and methodology in their grasp and relegate the proletarian world outlook and methodology to the back of their minds." In the past, we showed a great deal of blindness as to what kind of an outlook we should "constantly hold in our grasp" and what kind of an outlook we should "constantly relegate to the back of our minds." We did not make a regular analysis or study of things and could not consciously draw a distinction between the two kinds of world outlook. Thus we would very easily act contrary to the proletarian world outlook and methodology and come under the influence of the bourgeois world outlook and methodology.

In this regard, Comrade Shao Kuan-fa had a relatively deep understanding. After returning from an inspection of Tachai and Hsiyang, he felt very anxious to change the features of Tungfeng and give the mountains and rivers of Tungfeng a new look. He saw no reason why Tungfeng could not do what Hsiyang could do. Thereupon, he helped one commune after another to make arrangements and plans.

During a recent rectification movement, everyone said that after his return from Hsiyang he had given more attention to things in the second place than to things in the first place. At first, he could not bring himself to agree with this. Later, with the problem in mind, he seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works. He studied again the editorial, "In Agriculture, Learn from Tachai." He dug deep to dredge out his own living ideas. His awareness was considerably heightened. He saw that he had the idea of arrogance and smugness in giving prominence to proletarian politics and the metaphysical idea, and hence one-sidedness in doing everything. Though the ideas were of a short duration, the case involving him was a major problem bearing on firmness or lack of firmness in taking proletarian politics as a main factor and a major one on what kind of an outlook to be "laid hold of."

How should such a case be prevented from happening again? He summed up experience in three aspects: (1) We must keep an eye over the new trends in class struggle at all times and draw taut the bowstring of class struggle; (2) We must dare to expose contradictions openly, make ourselves a target of revolution consciously, expose our own living ideas among the masses and arouse everyone to criticize ourselves; (3) We must learn from the masses and through

practice, and draw on the wealth of the masses' practical experience to heighten our own awareness and continuously try to break out of the limitations of our own knowledge.

Firmness in giving prominence to proletarian politics means consciousness of persistence in educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, consciousness of persistence in grasping class struggle, and also consciousness of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We are determined to study Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts assiduously, remold the world outlook continuously, give prominence to proletarian politics unswervingly and forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line bravely.

* * *

"MAY 7" SCHOOLS

Operate Schools with Tachai Spirit and Educate People with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- "May 7" School of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions actively develops the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production and scores a double bumper harvest in ideology as well as production

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 2, 1971)

(NCNA February 1, 1971) "May 7" School of All-China Federation of Trade Unions actively develops the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Instructions." In the spirit of Tachai, they operate the school and educate the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought. This makes their school better and they score a double bumper harvest in ideology as well as production.

The "May 7" School of All-China Federation of Trade Unions was established in February 1969. There the students study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, remold their world outlook, and heighten their consciousness in class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuous revolution on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles. Spirit can be turned into matter. During the first year after the school was established they produced 1,260,000 chin of grain for the state and still had a surplus after providing for their own consumption. In 1970 the total output of grain rose to 1,850,000 chin which was 47 percent over that of 1969. This made an average production of 1,370 chin of grain per "May 7" fighter. In the meantime, they also attained self-sufficiency in vegetable supply.

The "May 7" School of All-China Federation of Trade Unions is located in a mountainous area with poor natural conditions. After the establishment of the school the students resolutely responded to Chairman Mao's great call, fought bravely, actively developed the movement of learning from Tachai and decided to change the local backward conditions of agricultural production.

However, a small number of people thought: "Ours is a school and our fundamental duty is to remold one world outlook; so our situation is different from that of Tachai. Consequently it does not matter whether we learn from Tachai or not." In view of this way of thinking, the revolutionary committee of the school organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great instruction "Learn from Tachai in agricultural production" and learn from Tachai's experience. This made everybody realize that the most fundamental of Tachai's experiences was the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people and that to learn from Tachai or not was an important question which concerned what banner the "May 7" School would raise and what road it would follow.

After understanding was heightened the "May 7" fighters actively threw themselves into the movement of learning from Tachai. In the beginning of last year they invited representatives of two advanced units in learning from Tachai to introduce their experience to the school and all fighters in the school, braving the severe cold, walked to an advanced unit in learning from Tachai on a visit. The students said: "The road we follow is Tachai's road of arduous struggle. What we learn is Tachai's revolutionary spirit to change nature. What we temper is our red heart to make it the same as the red heart of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai that is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao."

On this basis, all people in the school used Tachai as a mirror to compare themselves with advanced units in learning from Tachai and find out their own shortcomings. They formulated plans for learning from Tachai and resolved to attain the target of per-mow grain output set in the "National Program for Agricultural Production" within one or two years.

As the development of the movement of learning from Tachai deepened, most of the "May 7" fighters became high-spirited. They developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and fought to change nature. But there were also people who thought: "We are like scholars engaged in farming, of which we know nothing. It is difficult enough for us to adjust ourselves from urban to rural conditions; but now we have to learn from Tachai and attain targets set in the 'Program.' We may not make it." Some said: "It is indeed a good thing to learn from Tachai. The trouble is we have such a large piece of land but so few people. We may not be able to learn."

Thus the revolutionary committee of the school analyzed this situation promptly and came to the conclusion that this was an expression of the idea of being afraid of hardship and fatigue while learning from Tachai. So they mobilized the masses to repudiate energetically this world outlook of the coward and lazy man and established in a big way the heroic ambition of boldly changing nature.

During the busy season of three autumn work, it rained continuously for more than twenty days. There were nearly a thousand mow of rice which could not be harvested and large areas of rice lodged and sprang sprouts. What could be done? The "May 7" fighters said determinedly: "The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai used their revolutionary spirit to overcome an unprecedented flood and win a bumper harvest. Our difficulty is nothing compared to that!"

In this way everybody in the school took part in harvesting in spite of the rain and fought to "snatch grains from the mouth of the dragon." They reaped rice from water, carried them in muddy roads, and threshed them in rain. After a battle of ten days and nights they finally saved tens of thousands of chin of rice and scored a bumper harvest. The students then said with a profound understanding: "We learned from Tachai while tempering the people and tempered the people while learning from Tachai. In this way we succeed in remolding the world outlook as well as in changing the objective world."

What are we to learn when we learn from Tachai? Are we to learn only about production or are we to learn the fundamental point of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people? This was also a struggle between the two lines during the movement of learning from Tachai. Some people thought what was most important in learning from Tachai was to manage production well. This was the idea of "output after autumn is the criterion for measuring achievements in learning from Tachai."

The revolutionary committee of the school promptly organized the students to repudiate this erroneous thought. They persevered in using Tachai as their example, give first priority to the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought over all other work and energetically grasped the work of remolding of the students' world outlook. Before every battle of class struggle and production struggle they held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to clarify the orientation. During every battle they convened appraisal meetings to compare themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought and find out the shortcomings. After every battle they convened study and application meetings to sum up and exchange experiences on the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought during the struggle.

In this way they greatly promoted the ideological revolutionization of the students. Old cadres deepened their profound proletariat feeling toward Chairman Mao, heightened their consciousness in continuous revolution and invigorated their revolutionary youth. Cadres with a worker's background repudiated the idea of "automatic redness," heightened their consciousness of the remolding of world outlook and became backbones in revolution and production. After "tempering by suffering," intellectual cadres began to move their ideology, feeling and standpoint over to the proletarian side.

During the past year many active elements in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought emerged from the school and an army of proletarian cadres was in the process of growing up.

As a result of poisoning by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line after he came to town, the revolutionary will of an old cadre who took part in the Long March began to decline. But after coming to the "May 7" School he studied and applied "the three constantly read articles" in a living way during the struggle to change nature, strove to remold his world outlook and invigorated his revolutionary youth. In spite of his illness he actively worked for the Party branch at night and insisted on taking part in manual labor during the day. During the cold spring season he took the lead in jumping into icy ponds to plug up leakages. In high summer he took two cows along to plow the field so that he did not have to rest when one of the cows rested. The people praised him as a "little red devil on the road of the long march and an old cow on the road of 'May 7'."

People in this school also conscientiously studied Tachai's revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and persevered in the guideline of building up the school industriously and frugally. A small number of cadres who were poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and developed a bourgeois ideological style of carelessness

and of stretching their hands upward for aid, were profoundly educated during the movement of learning from Tachai. The "May 7" fighters were especially impressed profoundly by Tachai production brigade's pledge of "three we do not want's"--we do not want state grains, we do not want state supplies and we do not want state funds--which it brought forth when hit by the unprecedented flood of 1963.

Since last year they also practiced self-reliance and arduous struggle like the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai. They farmed their own land, built their own houses, made their own agricultural implements, and repaired their own machinery. During the past year or so the "May 7" fighters put up more than 10,000 square meters of buildings and saved more than 70,000 yuan of investment. They modified an abandoned kiln to become a brick and tile factory capable of producing a million pieces of bricks and tiles annually and a machine repair shop capable of repairing all types of machines in the school.

Under the situation of expanded areas of rice paddies and increased rice planting chores last year, "May 7" fighters relied upon their own strength to accomplish all rice transplanting work on schedule. They said heroically: When we have a red heart and two hands and practice self-reliance, we shall have everything.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Support-the-Left Contingents of PLA Armed Forces in Tsinan Develop Style of Modesty and Prudence and Draw Closer Their Ties with the Masses

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 3, 1971)

(NCNA Tsinan, February 2) Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching "Another outstanding mark distinguishing us communists from any other political party is that we maintain the closest contact with the broad masses of the people," the Party committee of various support-the-Left contingents of the PLA armed forces in Tsinan--while carrying out education on ideology and political lines--actively lead the "three-support and two-military" personnel to maintain closer ties with the masses, to learn humbly from the masses and to arduously remold their world outlook, thereby effectively promoting revolutionization in thinking and in style of work of the three-support and two-military personnel and raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

The vast majority of the three-support and two-military personnel get together with the masses to make new contributions toward the deep-going development of the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation on various fronts in the whole municipality. Many comrades have learned an impressive lesson, saying: Only by perseveringly and unremittingly studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, firmly and unswervingly trusting the masses and relying on the masses and fighting together with the masses of the people shall we be able to press ahead without losing our bearings in the storm, to advance without lagging behind in the long march and to go forward triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line forever.

In the face of the situation of victory and the praises of the masses, the Party committees of various support-the-Left contingents in Tsinan constantly organize the three-support and two-military personnel, particularly the leading cadres at and above the regiment level, to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history," making them deeply understand the great truth that "The masses are the real heroes" and see that they must always assume the attitude of a willing pupil, learn humbly from the masses, guard against arrogance after making a still greater achievement, remain modest and prudent and advance forever.

When Tsinan Industrial Chemicals Plant took the task of manufacturing a new kind of chemical product, the support-the-Left personnel in this plant at first felt that it was very difficult for this plant to accomplish this task within a short period of time under the existing conditions. Later, they fully mobilized the masses and modestly learned from them and led them to firmly take the road of self-reliance and hard struggle. The masses of workers armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought had inexhaustible wisdom and sgrength. They drew up designs and trial made the products simultaneously. They solved technical problems one after another. Before long, they turned out a new kind of chemical product of an advanced level.

In the situation of a flying development in revolution and production in the whole hsien, Chiang Tzu-fang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Lich'eng hsien skirting Tsinan municipality and a representative of the Army, persisted in being a pupil of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the past year and more, he crossed mountains and visited all the more than 100 production brigades in the hsien and respectfully learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants, giving a further push to the realization of the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat at the basic level.

Fan Ying-nan, a deputy battalion commander of a certain armed forces unit who was doing support-the-Left work in Tsinan Municipal Locomotive Plant, and many others who were carrying out three-support and two-military work in factories, villages, public offices and schools formed "one helping another" pairs with many activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, old workers and old poor peasants in the units where they were, learning from them their good thinking and good styles of work and strengthening revolutionization of their own thinking.

To enable the three-support and two-military personnel, especially the PLA's representatives in revolutionary committees at various levels, to conscientiously carry out the Party's mass line and perseveringly uphold the correct method of leadership of "from the masses, back to the masses," and to lead the masses to advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party committees of various support-the-Left contingents of the PLA armed forces in Tsinan led all to concretely solve the following three questions. Excellent results have been scored.

1. Consult the masses on important matters. The comrades must consult the masses on the things which they do not know, they must also consult them on the things which they think they know, so that they may not think that they are always right.

For example, Shen T'ung, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tsinan Railway Bureau and representative of the PLA, had done political work in the Army for many years in the past and had some practical experience. But, after he came to the railway bureau, some of the masses said that he did not solidly give prominence to politics in accordance with the characteristics of the railway bureau.

With this problem in mind, he repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings and realized that the revolution was developing, history was advancing and new things kept on presenting themselves and only by learning modestly from the masses and discussing things constantly with the masses could they make their subjective thinking conform with the objective conditions and carry out their work with better results. Bearing in mind the question of how to give prominence to proletarian politics in the new environments, he went deep to the basic level and got together with the masses to grope for effective and proven experience in correctly handling the relationship between politics and work. He led the masses to advance triumphantly in the correct political orientation.

2. Perseveringly go deep to the masses to make investigations. Many comrades have learned that when there is difficulty in their work, they pay attention to relying on the masses but when their work progresses smoothly, they often fail to see this point. For this reason, they persist in going to the masses to make investigations when they work smoothly. Only in this way can they insure correct handling of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In order to carry out various militant tasks set forth at the Party's "9th congress," Hsu Fu, secretary of the Party committee of No. 3 National Cotton Mill in Tsinan municipality and a deputy political commissar of a certain armed forces unit, works conscientiously and relies on the masses in doing everything. In this mill, revolution is carried out in an earth-shaking manner and production increases day after day. This mill very quickly becomes an advanced unit in the municipality. After winning this victory, he still goes to the masses to make investigations and pools many of the good suggestions of the masses on the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. At a meeting of the Party committee of this mill, he conscientiously studied the work together with the masses and drew up really feasible measures which were then assigned to the masses, thereby greatly strengthening the building of political power.

3. Modestly solicit the opinions of the masses and make it a practice of hearing the opinions compatible with our own thinking as well as those which differ from our own thinking, so as to better pool the correct opinions of the masses to guide the work in various fields.

Ch'i Ching-chung, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tsinan Iron and Steel Plant and a representative of the Army, and members of the revolutionary committee of this plant suggested a plan for building a coking workshop in line with the needs of the development of production. This plan was warmly supported by the masses. But when asked for their opinion, some technicians put forth some different views on some questions in this working plan. Ch'i did not reject all these views which did not conform to the opinions of the majority of the masses. Instead, he took those of their views which were correct. In this way, it was possible to pool better the correct opinions of the masses and to insure timely completion of the coking workshop. Ch'i learned an impressive lesson, saying: "A leading cadre must be good at hearing the opinions from various quarters and must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to judge everything, so that he can correctly pool the wisdom of the masses and push the development of the work in various fields.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." The Party committees of various support-the-Left contingents in Tsinan also actively lead the three-support and two-military personnel to persist in uncovering and fighting against their selfish ideas before the masses, to take the initiative in accepting help and supervision from the masses, to promote remolding of world outlook and to raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary lines. Many of the three-support and two-military workers went to the masses to talk about their experience in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way

and in remolding their world outlook and asked the masses to evaluate their experience, thereby winning greater help from the masses and quickening their pace of ideological revolutionization.

Hsueh Ch'un-ts'ai, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Tsinan Heavy-Duty Machine Works and a representative of the Army, often bears in mind the question of remolding of world outlook and goes to participate in collective productive labor in the blowhole-filling workshop where the work is the heaviest. He studies together with the masses of workers and goes to the masses to uncover and fight against his selfish ideas, thereby deepening his relationship with the masses. He says: "The masses are like a clear 'mirror' revealing the dust in my mind; the masses are an intense fire of revolution, burning away various kinds of non-proletarian ideas in my mind; the masses are the best 'ruler,' which can be used to measure our consciousness of the line struggle and to push us to make revolution and advance continuously."

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

A Report on the Carrying Out of Technical Innovation by Hungch'i Shipyard

by

the mass criticism and repudiation writing team of the shipbuilding industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Feb. 3, 1971)

Under the brilliant illumination of the "Anshan Steel Constitution" personally approved by great leader Chairman Mao, by maintaining the use Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner in the three great revolutionary struggles, by fiercely criticizing renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for science and technology and by correctly handling the three relations for the development of technical innovation activities, the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and technical personnel of Hungch'i Shipyard have enabled the technical innovation and technological revolution movements in the whole factory to develop in a flourishing manner. Last year, the tonnage of ships built and total industrial value of this shipyard reached the highest historical level and the total industrial output value topped that of 1969 by fifty-two percent.

The three relations correctly handled by the broad masses of Hungch'i Shipyard during the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation are:

1. Correctly Handle the Relation between Ideological Revolution and Technical Innovation, Placing Ideological Revolution in Command over Technical Innovation.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Politics is the commander, the soul". Technical innovation is in the first place an ideological revolution. But should ideological "revolution" come first or should technical "innovation" come first? What sort of ideology should be placed in command over technical innovation? This is a question of which line is being implemented.

Hungch'i Shipyard organized the broad masses of revolutionary workers to study over again Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor, it is men, not things, that are decisive," to enable the broad masses of workers to realize that the level of ideological revolutionization determined the level of success in technical innovation. If the mind was not armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, no matter how good the material condition may be, nothing special could be accomplished.

For example, the study team in charge of the making of molds by explosives last year received an assignment for the trial production of a new kind of product. Time was short and the request urgent. There was no

experimental base and complete lack of adequate experimental experience. What should be done? Members of the revolutionary committee of the shipyard went deep into the site of the experimental grounds and organized everybody to carry out living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought which greatly boosted the courage of the personnel engaged in carrying out the experiment to overcome their difficulties. The workers declared resolutely: "The working class is afraid of nothing, and will trample difficulties and dangers underfoot."

In spite of the sub-zero weather and the bone-chilling wind, they persisted in working out in the open. The product they had to trial manufacture weighed more than four tons and each time they detonated an explosive charge, everything must be just right. With such a heavy body what could they do without cranes? They knitted their brows and came up with a solution. By means of crowbars and jacks they solved the problem. The mold of the product required more than three tons of water, but at that time the mountain ditches in that outlying area had run dry. The personnel in charge of the experiment overcame the shortage of water supply by going to a brook nearby and carried the water back bucket by bucket. The winter weather was so cold that the drops of water became ice and the hands of the comrades soon became numb with cold. They warmed them by blowing into them and kept on working. One of the comrades suffered many times from arthritis and the other comrades advised him to take a rest, but he said stubbornly "A Communist Party member should always be a pace setter, and should always be working up in front or go to where the difficulties are the greatest. To turn back when the revolution needs one the most is not the doing of a Communist Party member."

The experimental grounds were charged with soaring enthusiasm and the song of "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" resounded through the valley. The team investigating the making of molds by explosives with such high degree of ideological revolutionization overcame one difficulty after another and carried out one innovation after another. In a very short time they victoriously studied and trial-manufactured this important item of product of an advanced level in the country, solved a key problem to production, and made contributions to the shipbuilding industry of China.

During the handling of problems concerning ideological revolution and technical innovation in this shipyard, there were people who felt that "Scientifically speaking, there is so much fine technology both inside and outside the country that all we need do is to copy them in a practical and down-to-earth manner." In particular, views often differed as to whether advanced equipment and advanced technology that already existed in the shipyard could be innovated or not.

The revolutionary committee of this shipyard led everybody to find the answer from Chairman Mao's teaching, "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong."

This brilliant teaching of Chairman Mao enabled the broad masses of revolutionary workers and technical personnel of this shipyard to realize that the advanced experience and advanced technology reflected a definite objective law that must be studied. However, like all new things it has its own course of total development. If things remained static on a certain level and do not continue to progress, things which today appear to be advanced will become backward by tomorrow.

Because of this, by creating as they study and by studying as they create, they are setting their mind on overtaking the advanced. Regarding foreign equipment, it is necessary first to use it, secondly criticize it, thirdly improve it, and lastly create something else, with emphasis on the word "create." It will not do to "copy" simply and not "create" anything.

For example, in the ship hull workshop of the shipyard there is an imported nine-core face lathe (九芯平床). This equipment required five to six persons to operate, and processing of steel plates had to be handled manually. The production efficiency was low, the intensity of labor was great, and on top of that it was not very safe to operate. The revolutionary committee of the shipyard organized the master craftsmen and technical personnel to criticize fiercely Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish compradore philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," smashed the theory of "foreign made lathe is something mysterious," and by setting up in a big way the great indomitable spirit of daring to think, daring to act and daring to pioneer, carried out complete innovation on the "nine-core face lathe." They set up a "three-in-one" combination technical innovation team composed of veteran workers, revolutionary leadership cadres and revolutionary technical personnel, with veteran workers as the main body, and after many innovation experiments, refitted the intake slot, built a feeding machine, and a compressed air plate-turning machine, so that the intake of material by the lathe as well as the discharge of material and turning of plates were mechanized. They also connected the "nine-core face lathe" with an optical template adjuster, to enable the cutting of steel plates, template adjusting, grading and stacking to become a complete automated line production process.

The revolutionary people of the ship hull workshop after completing this important innovation, said with deep conviction, "As long as we have a heart that is red and a pair of willing hands, by taking the road indicated by Chairman Mao and by relying on our own efforts we can have everything."

2. Correctly Handle the Relation between Technical Innovation and Production, the Busier the Production Tasks the More Necessary It is to Carry Out Technical Innovation.

After the revolutionary committee of the shipyard was set up, the broad masses of revolutionary people, hoisting aloft the great red banner of the "Anshan Steel Constitution" and demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, enabled a fine and daily improving conditions to prevail both in revolution and production. However, under the condition of the urgency of the task in production, there were some people, including some members of the basic level revolutionary committee,

who said, "The task of production is already so heavy, where is there time for carrying out innovation?" There were even some who said "The task of production is a 'hard target,', but the task of scientific research is a 'soft target.' Technical innovation is like a distant body of water that could not be used to slake immediate thrist." Because of that the technical innovation movement for a time was unable to develop in breadth and scope.

"If the task of production is demanding, is there still a need to carry out technical innovation?" Grasping this problem, the revolutionary committee of the shipyard held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for members of basic level revolutionary committees as well as for the veteran workers and technical personnel, and organized them to study over again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. All unaminously agreed that the more demanding the task ot production and the more pressing the time, the more it was necessary to carry out technical innovation in a big way. They also raised the battle slogan of "Getting time, getting equipment and getting material from technical innovation."

After their knowledge was increased and their thinking unified, members of the revolutionary committees at various levels personally went to the frontline of production, rapidly bringing about a lively situation in which there were people carrying out technical innovation in every team and people thinking about innovation in everything, and effectively promoting the flying development of production.

On one occasion the machine workshop received an urgent production assignment. Time was pressing, the task was demanding and there was a shortage of equipment so there might be difficulty in completing the assignment on time. At that time, the leadership of the workshop immediately organized its resources and by converting an old-type vertical planer, increased to a great extent the efficiency of the machine and completed the production assignment on time.

Last July, the parts of the main engine of the ten-thousand ton ship "Tach'ing No. 29," designed and to be built by the shipyard itself, were put into production one after another and finishing work carried out. In accordance with the construction schedule of the main engine, the finishing work on the major parts must be completed before August. On the basis of past performance, the task could never be completed on time. The revolutionary committee of the shipyard immediately organized a three-in-one assault team, which, pinpointing the key links of production, carried out technical innovation and finally succeeded in making a "T612" boring machine as well as a score of items in technical innovation to bring about the smooth completion of the finishing work on the major parts of the main engine and also enabled the August volume of working time to double the projected volume.

The practice of the broad revolutionary masses of Hungch'i Shipyard once again proves that technical innovation opens the way for production development and can greatly stimulate and lend impetus to the development of production. Therefore the busier the production tasks, the more it is necessary to carry out technical innovation.

3. Correctly Handle the Relation between "Indigenous" and "Foreign" Things, Maintain the Policy of Using Both Indigenous and Foreign Things.

During the technical innovation movement, there were people who said "We are now in the Seventies, and indigenous equipment is inconsistent with the need of the leap forward of the situation." The revolutionary committee of the shipyard were of the opinion that this kind of talk was completely wrong, and it was a reflection of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary fallacy of "preferring things foreign and slighting things indigenous."

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the capitalist-roaders in this shipyard actively carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises, and they were mortally afraid of the workers' spirit of daring to think, daring to act and daring to make revolution. They blacked out the series of great directives of Chairman Mao, cut down indigenous equipment freely and shouted: "Indigenous equipment should have been consigned to museums long ago. To continue making them is a waste of money and represents the turning back of the wheels of history." They also laid down a "four non-supply" rule, (i.e., 1. Non supply of "contracts." 2. Non supply of work sites. 3. Non supply of apprentices. 4. Non supply of maintenance and repairs), in an effort to send indigenous equipment to "limbo."

How should the relation between "indigenous" and "foreign" things be handled? The revolutionary committee of the shipyard leading the broad masses of revolutionary people studied over and over again Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," maintained the policy of using both indigenous and foreign things and fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish foreign compradore philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," thereby enabling everybody to realize deeply: The indigenous equipment that we were making, although in appearance might seem "indigenous," was the kind of "indigenous" thing discovered and invented by the workers on the basis of their own practical experience in production and the reality of the enterprise, and in accordance with the requirements of the locality and in keeping with their needs and resources. This was the kind of "indigenousness" achieved by scaling the heights of technology and by breaking away from foreign conventions under the guidance of the "pauper" spirit. Facts in this shipyard have proved that the making of indigenous equipment in a big way through self-reliance is the necessary road for carrying out technical innovation in a big way. They summed up the six great features of indigenous equipment thus:

1. "Indigenous" equipment is not entirely indigenous, for it possesses some foreign features as well;

2. "Indigenous" equipment can replace foreign equipment, for it is superior to foreign equipement;

3. "Indigenous" equipment requires no money, or very little money, and is capable of doing great things;

4. "Indigenous" way of doing things is much quicker; what is not in supply can be readily made;

5. "Indigenous" equipment can bring about greater, faster, better and more economical results;

6. "Indigenous" equipment can stimulate the revolutionary spirit of the masses, and with such revolutionary spirit, all difficulties can be overcome.

For example, in the machine workshop, the equipment of the mechanical fitting team was very poor. Once they received an assignment to carry out finishing work on a very important spare part. The article had a hole some two meters long and of an unusual shape. The demand for polish and gloss was high and with the existing equipment they could not basically handle the finishing job. Still the whole body of comrades declared resolutely: "The condition of the equipment is bad, therefore 'poverty gives rise to the desire for change, the desire for action and the desire for revolution'. We have the thought of Mao Tse-tung and we are bound to improve the condition of the equipment."

Filled with profound proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, they set their sight on "improving" their tools and were ready to "pioneer," with everybody offering ideas and making indigenous equipment in a big way. They adjusted the boring rod to the size of the hole, and when finishing work was completed on the product, the quality was found to meet the requirements of the specifications entirely. On the basis of the condition of production, they also carried out alterations on the fitting machine to increase its mobility and versatility. It not only could be used for work on top of the suspended cone of a turret fifty to sixty meters high, but could be used also in the holds of vessels; not only could it be used for work in tunnels where breathing would be difficult, but it could also be set for work on a rolling barge, besides possessing superior qualities that foreign equipment did not have.

The broad masses of revolutionary people of Hungch'i Shipyard at present are determined to grasp more firmly the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts, hoist higher still the great red banner of the "Anshan Steel Constitution" in their advance to struggle for distinguished new achievements and production accomplishments as presents for the 50th anniversary of the Party.

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INDUSTRY

Northeast China City Increases Production by Tapping Manpower Potential

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 6, 1971)

fushun city in liaoning province, northeast china, fulfilled the 1970 state plan for gross industrial value 45 days ahead of time. value of industrial output up to mid-november was 22 per cent more than in the same period of 1969. at the same time, more than 10,000 workers were transferred to other undertakings.

the city's industrial and mining enterprises did this through a sustained and thorough campaign to raise production and practise economy, make more effective use of the labour potential and stimulate the workers' initiative. they raised production greatly without adding manpower or increasing labour intensity.

will an industrial enterprise raise production by tapping its manpower potential or by asking for more workers? this is a question of its orientation, as well as whether it carries out the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. the revolutionary committees at all levels have led the workers and cadres in the city in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic works. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the management of labour pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents and the metaphysical views that "higher production means more manpower" and "the potential of the work force has been exhausted". they recognized the dialectical relation between raising production and saving manpower. revolutionary mass criticism heightened their awareness of the struggle between the two lines. a mass campaign to raise production and practise economy soon swept the city.

in response to chairman mao's great call "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the workers at the fushun roofing felt factory suggested raising their target of 600,000 rolls in 1970 by one-third. some cadres who agreed proposed increasing the work force by 176 new people. the workers criticized this, saying: "you calculate manpower and ignore our revolutionary enthusiasm. we are workers armed with mao tsetung thought." this criticism hit a live nerve. some of the cadres acknowledged: "it's true. we take everything into account but the workers' initiative. liu shao-chi's pernicious view of 'seeing things and not people' still influenced us." the workers and cadres conducted revolutionary mass criticism and devised measures to raise production without adding manpower. they fulfilled the 1970 production plan 102 days ahead of time. furthermore, 95 workers had been transferred to take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure.

another important factor is that the city has persistently put politics in command and organized a mass technical innovations campaign. the fushun excavating machinery plant sent 40 per cent of its technical force and some major equipment to a new plant in 1966. last year the plant revolutionary committee, helped by the people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team, called on the workers to work out technical innovations that would make up for the decreased manpower and equipment and raise production. the steel casting workshop made 78 major innovations, as many as in the previous 20

years. the degree of mechanization rose by 40 per cent. the metal-working shop devised over 100 pieces of equipment to make up for the 55 that had been transferred. production of various types of excavators in the plant hit an all-time high last year.

fushun is an old industrial city with many enterprises that were set up forty to fifty years ago. equipment was outdated and inefficient. the workers seized back power over production and technical matters during the great proletarian cultural revolution and thoroughly renovated the old equipment. the old enterprises are now making new contributions.

the no. 1 oil refinery is more than 40 years old. the workers renovated the equipment on four occasions after liberation and production tripled. some people said: "that's the limit for improvements". the revolutionary committee organized the workers to study chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." they worked 8 days and nights to renovate the equipment once again and raised the productive capacity by 47 per cent. this is equivalent to adding a medium-sized refinery with one thousand workers.

renovations have also been made on modern equipment at new enterprises. the workers of the liaoning power plant criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they brushed aside foreign conventions and renovated two imported generating units. output capacity rose by 50 per cent. the added capacity is equal to that of a power plant manned by hundreds of workers that would take more than 1,000 workers two years to build.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Hsien Industry Serves Agriculture

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 6, 1971)

local industry in chungshan county of kwangtung province in south china is serving agriculture in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor".

this county in the pearl river delta had around 170 plants and handicraft co-operatives last year turning out products for farming. output of chemical fertilizer and insecticide rose greatly and production of electric motors, transplanters, threshers, fodder-crushers, huskers and cement boats was double that of 1969. many other enterprises tapped their potential and made comprehensive use of material to support farm production.

40 per cent of the county's farmland is worked by tractors and 80 per cent irrigated electrically. threshing and processing of grain and plant protection are mechanized or semi-mechanized.

guided by the three red banners of the party's general line building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's

commune, the county set up many small plants in 1958 to serve farm production. most of them were later closed down owing to the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians relentlessly criticized this revisionist line during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they put proletarian politics in first place and set up a number of plants with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the county industrial department grasped education on the struggle between the two lines and promoted the ideological revolutionization of the people. it organized the workers to study conscientiously chairman mao's teachings on the need for industry to support agriculture and criticized revisionist trash, including "put profits in command". workers and cadres went down to the people's communes to take part in farm work and collected opinions among the poor and lower-middle peasants. this helped raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and strengthen their determination to serve agriculture.

heavy rains and tides submerged more than 30,000 hectares of rice fields in the shatien area last summer. this threatened to delay the transplanting of late rice. the farm machinery plants rushed 200 electric motors to the countryside to help fight the floods. all the water was drained in four days and the rice seedlings were transplanted in time.

when commune members were building tidal power stations on their own, some farm machinery plants not only produced the needed parts, but also sent workers to install the equipment. this won general praise from the commune members.

in aiding agriculture, the chungshan county industrial department pays great attention to the manufacture and maintenance of farm machinery and implements and the production of parts. each of the 21 commune-run farm machinery factory in the county has an average of 10 pieces of equipment including lathes, planing, drilling, stamping and punching machines and an electric welder. farm machinery service stations or repair teams have been set up in all the production brigades. the brigades can now repair farm machinery themselves. the communes can do overhauls and the county does major overhauls.

the county industrial department is trying its best to provide factories with locally made equipment. it is able to make sets of equipment for small insecticide, cement and artificial fibre factories. it can also produce all the equipment, apart from the synthetic tower, for small nitrogen plants.

DOMESTIC TRADE

Supply and Marketing Cooperative Gives Good Service

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 6, 1971)

a supply and marketing cooperative on the Liaotung peninsula in Liaoning province, northeast China, is warmly praised by the masses for its whole-hearted service. the staff members of the cooperative carry goods by shoulder poles or on their backs to remote mountainous villages and sell them right at people's doors.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the staff members of the hungshan supply and marketing cooperative penetratingly criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi as "profit first". in line with chairman mao's great teaching "develop the economy and ensure supplies", they decided to walk out of the shop and carry goods to the inhabitants of the hilly regions. when members of the cooperative revolutionary committee and p.l.a. men supporting the left at the cooperative arrived in the remotest production team with the first batch of goods, they were warmly greeted by the poor and lower-middle peasants. a 76-year-old poor peasant woman said: "you are of one heart with us exclamation" they said in reply: "we've come because chairman mao teaches us to serve the people wholeheartedly."

the cooperative serves the 87 production teams in the mountainous area. in winter, the members could hardly find a trail up the snow-bound mountain; in summer, they were drenched with sweat under the scorching sun. bearing in mind that they were carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, they continued on their way with the goods, defying all difficulties. on their return trips, they carried local products that they had purchased for the state. since last autumn they have purchased 200 tons of local products.

the cooperative supplies the poor and lower-middle peasants not only with daily necessities but also with things needed in production. the cooperative revolutionary committee has all along firmly carried out the principle of trade serving agriculture, recognizing that only by developing production, can it be possible to have a prosperous socialist trade. the staff members have made investigations among the production teams for this purpose so as to supply the teams with what they need at the right time.

last spring when they learned that a production team did not have enough plastic sheets to cover seed beds, they immediately sent some there. in the busy rice transplanting season, they brought water pumps to another team to meet its urgent needs. the poor and lower-middle peasants expressed appreciation for their attention. in the later part of last year, they supplied the teams with more than 1,000 ploughs and other farm tools and 1,300 kilogrammes of insecticides.

since the supply of the means of production is sometimes delayed by snowstorms and mountain torrents, the cooperative helped the communes and brigades set up their own small farm tool workshops. the cooperative collects scrap iron for these workshops, which now produce threshers and ploughs and other farm tools.

the 87 production teams all had good harvests last year. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "the cooperative has done its part in helping us get good harvests."

RELIGION

Corban Festival Observed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

services were held in the tungszu mosque here today to mark the annual corban festival.

the services were attended by heads of diplomatic missions and embassy people from some afro-asian countries. they exchanged festival greetings with chinese moslems.

COAL MINING

Coal-Fields Found on Tibetan Plateau

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Feb. 6, 1971)

revolutionary geological workers have found a number of medium-sized and small coal-fields on the tibetan plateau, thanks to the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle.

this will help tibet develop the coal industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

tibet mined no coal before liberation. in order to change this situation, geological workers began surveying after liberation. but owing to the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they did not find any promising coal-fields prior to the cultural revolution.

in april 1970, a geological team was assigned to find coal in the lhasa and shigatse areas. boundlessly loyal to chairman mao and with profound proletarian feelings for the million emancipated serfs, the team members were determined to fulfil the difficult task on the "roof of the world"

they worked hard and paid great attention to explaining the importance of coal-finding to the masses and organizing them to take part. when they heard that a poor herdsman had some clues to coal deposits, they walked more than 15 kilometres to call on him. thanks to mass help, they found coal in igneous rocks.

fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, many emancipated serfs acted as guides for them to find coal in the mountains. they provided the geological workers with food and lodging and helped them with transport and other work. the masses reported clues to nine deposits in one district in tingri county alone.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Spokesman of Cambodian Royal Government of National Union Denounces US Imperialism for New Aggression against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia in a statement yesterday strongly denounced u.s. imperialism and its running dogs for their new aggression against laos. full text of the statement reads:

after intensifying their war of aggression in indochina, the u.s. imperialists have just taken a new step in their criminal escalation. they conducted a large-scale military operation, with the participation of their troops and those of the thieu-ky-khiem clique in particular, to occupy the southern part of the kingdom of laos. for this purpose, they mobilized all their war means available including the b-52 bombers and the aircraft carriers of their 7th fleet. there was even the talk of resorting eventually to tactical nuclear weapons in the aggression against laos. consequently, the situation is unprecedentedly grave. thus, the americans are menacing the security of all the peoples of the world and flinging an insolent challenge to the civilized humanity.

instead of drawing lessons from their repeated defeats on the indochinese battlefields in the face of the determination, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation of the indochinese peoples, the u.s. aggressors have, in disregard of everything, plunged into new adventures. but, as they cannot change the course of events, they will meet with ever more shameful defeats. the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples, closely united in the fight against the common enemy, will not back down before any sacrifice for the restoration of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of their respective countries.

the royal government of national union of cambodia condemns most vigorously the new aggression of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys against laos in total violation of the 1954 and 1962 geneva agreements. it entirely supports the appeal of phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the lao patriotic front, to the co-chairmen of the geneva conference, the soviet union and great britain, to take effective measures. the khmer people and their people's liberation armed forces always stand on the side of their fighting lao brothers to inflict even more disastrous defeats on the common enemy. we have the vietnamese people and their armed forces with us; our three peoples, with the support of all the peoples in the world including the american people who cherish liberty, peace and justice, are determined more than ever before to drive the u.s. aggressors out of the soil of indochina.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Feb. 5, 1971)

a.e. ritchie, canadian under-secretary of state for external affairs, received hsu chung-fu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in canada, here on february 3.

hsu chung-fu arrived in the canadian capital on february 1.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chile-China Cultural Institute Marks Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Chile and China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

the chile-china cultural institute held a meeting on february 4 to mark the establishment of diplomatic relations between chile and china, according to a santiago report.

the meeting was held under the auspices of jose venturelli, vice-president of the institute. among those attending the meeting were miguel morales, governor of santiago province; carmen lazo and antonio tavulari, socialist members of the chamber of deputies; leaders of the national federation of leather and shoe-making workers, leaders of the unions of sewage, metallurgical and other workers, people of the theatrical circles, and students.

venturelli and tavulari made enthusiastic speeches at the meeting.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim ting hao attended the meeting on invitation.

chinese residents in chile also attended the meeting.

Chilean Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

clodomiro almeyda medina, foreign minister of chile, received ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of chile, on february 4 and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a santiago report.

ting hao arrived in the chilean capital on january 30.

CHINA AND ITALY

Under-Secretary of Italian Foreign Ministry Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

angelo salizzoni, under-secretary of the italian foreign ministry, received in rome on february 2 feng hsien-pi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of italy, according to a report from the italian capital.

feng hsien-pi arrived in rome on january 29.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade Lin Piao Extends Warmest Greetings on Korean Army Day in Message to Comrade Choi Hyun

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1971)

comrade lin piao, minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade choi hyun, minister of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea, extending the warmest greetings on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army. the full text of the message reads:

pyongyang

minister of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea

dear comrade choi hyun:

on the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army which falls on february 8, i extend, on behalf of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, the warmest festive greetings to the fraternal korean people and korean people's army.

the korean people's army is a heroic army founded personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. carrying on and developing its glorious tradition in the anti-japanese armed struggle, and fighting bravely and dauntlessly in bloodshed together with the korean people in the war for the liberation of the fatherland, this army defeated u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world. after the war, following the teachings of comrade premier kim il sung of holding a rifle in one hand and a sickle and a hammer in the other, it has achieved outstanding successes both in defending the security of the northern half of korea and taking an active part in the socialist construction of the fatherland. i wish the fraternal korean people's army continuous new achievements under the inspiration of the fifth congress of the workers' party of korea exclamation

the peoples and armies of china and korea are dear brothers and close comrades-in-arms. in the protracted struggle against imperialism in the past, we supported and encouraged one another and jointly defeated the aggressors. in the future, the people and army of our country will continue to give all-out support to the just struggle of the korean people and korean people's army against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism and for the realization of the unification of the fatherland till complete victory.

may the militant friendship sealed with blood between the peoples and armies of china and korea be evergreen exclamation

lin piao

minister of national defence of
the people's republic of china

february 7, 1971 peking

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Korean Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today met hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and liu chun, a leading member of the department of asian affairs of the ministry.

Chinese National Defense Ministry Holds Report Meeting to Mark 23rd Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

chinese ministry of national defence held a report meeting this afternoon to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the meeting were hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, sr. col. chang rae hon, military attache, and captain mun song taek, deputy military attache, of the korean embassy.

present were li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the general departments, services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, yen chun, chou jen-chieh, chang chien-kun, ting pen-chun, li chia-yi, wu hung, wang kuei-teh, lung chen-piao, sung yu-lin, li kang, chai cheng-wen and yen han.

hung side by side on the rostrum were the portrait of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and that of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and korea. a streamer in the meeting hall bore a slogan reading: "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and for the unification of their fatherland exclamation"

chinese p.l.a. deputy chief of the general staff peng shao-hui declared the meeting open. sr. col. chang rae hon delivered a report amid warm applause. he said that comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the revolution, founded the korean people's army on february 8, 1948. this marked a historical event of tremendous significance in the development of the korean revolution. he said: with the founding of the korean people's army, the korean people has had a powerful regular army to steadfastly defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland against imperialist aggression.

in his speech sr. col. chang rae hon said: the heroic deeds and immortal exploits of the korean people's armed forces in defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors in the fatherland liberation war are the most brilliant page in their glorious fighting history.

praising the militant friendship between the korean and chinese peoples, the senior colonel said: our two peoples defeated the joint forces of world reaction headed by u.s. imperialism and won a historic victory in the korean war. they have smashed the myth that u.s. imperialism is "powerful". i firmly believe that the fighting friendship and co-operation sealed in blood between the peoples and armies of korea and china will be strengthened and developed on the basis of the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the common struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

the senior colonel strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for its crimes in flagrantly trampling underfoot the armistice agreement and frenziedly trying to launch a new war under the mask of so-called reduction of u.s. aggressor troops

in south korea. he pointed out: owing to the "new asian policy" of u.s. imperialism and the japanese militarist policy for expansion abroad, aggressive forces are being greatly increased in japan. the u.s. and japan have in recent years stepped up their reactionary collusion for aggression in asia. u.s. imperialism is continuing its criminal war of aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia. however, no matter how hard the u.s. and japanese imperialists struggle, they can never hold back the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of korea and china and other asian peoples, and they could never achieve their aim of aggression.

the senior colonel said: the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and of the chinese communist party, are going all out to promote the building of socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results and, at the same time, are continuing to strengthen national defence and develop science and technology. we regard the achievements of the fraternal chinese people and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters as our own. i wish the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army even greater victories in defending the socialist construction and the motherland under the guidance of the spirit of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party.

comrade li tso-peng spoke next. he said: the 23 years of the korean people's army are a glorious, fighting period. during the fatherland liberation war, the korean army and people, under the wise leadership of comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, carried on and developed the glorious tradition of the anti-japanese armed struggle. they defied brute force, fought valiantly, defeated u.s. imperialism, the most savage and ferocious imperialism of the world, and won a great victory. korea's victory in the war against u.s. aggression means not only safeguarding its national independence and security but an important contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle by the revolutionary people of the world. following the korean armistice, the korean people's army, arms in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other, in accordance with the teachings of comrade premier kim il sung, has punctured the arrogance of the invading enemy by smashing repeated armed provocations of the u.s.-puppet reactionaries. at the same time, it has played an active role in the fatherland's economic construction and national defence building. it has made great achievements in strengthening preparedness against war as well as in army building.

comrade li tso-peng expressed his heartfelt wish that the fraternal korean comrades-in-arms, holding high the banner of the fifth congress of the korean workers' party, win new, still greater victories in revolution and construction.

"common experience and common objective in the struggle have closely linked china and korea together", he stated. he said: the two countries have forged a great, consolidated friendship in blood during the protracted struggle against imperialism. we are determined to make constant efforts to further strengthen and consolidate this friendship.

comrade li tso-peng pointed out: u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature will certainly not be reconciled to the disastrous defeat it suffered on the battlefields in korea and indo-china. u.s. imperialism keeps on taking grave steps to expand its war of aggression in indo-china. recently it has been carrying out round-the-clock concentrated bombing

of the southern areas of laos in order to cover the invasion of laos by the south vietnamese puppet troops and the thai accomplice troops it mustered, to start a fresh military adventure. vicious japanese militarism has been revived. it is actively carrying out its third plan for armaments expansion and colluding with u.s. imperialism in a vain attempt to renew the fond dream of "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere"

he said: in the past the people and armies of our two countries had encouraged and supported each other in defeating u.s. and japanese imperialism. the fraternal korean comrades-in-arms may rest assured that the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army will, in accordance with the great leader chairman mao's teachings, heighten their vigilance, strengthen preparedness against war, firmly stand on the side of the korean people, the three peoples of indo-china and other peoples of the world, supporting each other and cooperating closely, to strive for the burying of the u.s. imperialists and all their running dogs once and for all.

a korean feature film was shown after the meeting.

CHINA AND NORWAY AND DENMARK

New Chinese Ambassadors to Norway, Denmark Leave Peking for Posts

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

hao teh-ching, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of norway, and yueh liang, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of denmark, left here for their posts by air today.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Vice Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Somali Embassy in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 6, 1971)

chinese vice-foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met mohammed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of somalia in the people's republic of china.

US

Nixon Boosts Budgetary Deficit in Desperate Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 5, 1971)

u.s. imperialism has resorted to an "expansionary" budget, which is marked by alarming financial deficits, in order to pursue more frenziedly its policies of war and aggression and at the same time ease its economic difficulties at home and abroad, according to reports from washington.

richard nixon, chieftain of u.s. imperialism, presented on january 29 a fiscal 1972 budget to the u.s. congress against the background that he has suffered repeated setbacks in the policy of aggression and expansion abroad and has experienced overall political, economic and social crises at home. however, far from being able to extricate u.s. imperialism from bigger failures abroad, the present endeavour is tantamount to quenching thirst by drinking poison and is bound to further aggravate its crises at home.

in the budget, the biggest in u.s. history, receipts are estimated at 217,600 million dollars, which shows an increase of 15,500 million dollars compared with the last budget, and outlays are expected to be 229,200 million dollars, an increase of 28,400 million dollars over the previous year. this leaves the deficit at 11,600 million dollars.

in his budget message, nixon threw away his mask of "peace", which he had put on when he came into office, and fully laid bare his ferocious features as the god of plague of war. he frantically clamoured: "in 1972, we must increase our spending for defense." "national security -- this nation's strategy for peace (which should read war -- ed.) will -- as it must -- be based upon a position of military strength," he said, adding that the united states must " -- together with our allies -- maintain enough military strength." for this purpose, he set forth a direct military expenditure of 77,500 million dollars, an increase of 3,900 million dollars compared with the previous fiscal year. taking into account the expenditure of 3,200 million dollars on "space research and technology", which are in fact geared to military purposes, military expenditure for fiscal 1972 will add up to 80,700 million dollars. if the expenditures on "veterans benefits and services" and on the interests of national bonds, which are floated mainly for war expenses, are added, direct and indirect military spending will reach 111,000 million dollars, or more than 48 per cent of the total budget expenditure.

in order to oppose the revolutionary struggle of the world people and at the same time to contend with social-imperialism for world hegemony, nixon said in his budget message that the united states must maintain "a high level of readiness and increased modernization for the general purpose and reserve forces" and "a continuing high level of military assistance." in face of the "formidable" "nuclear and conventional forces, including increased naval forces" of another super-power, nixon stressed the necessity of "the improvement of america's strategic forces" and "a more effective military research and development effort."

with a view to pushing the notorious "nixon doctrine", nixon proposed a budget allocation of 2,400 million dollars as military aids to the saigon puppet clique, the thanom traitorous clique, the laotian rightists' clique and the traitorous lon nol clique. moreover, 1,683 million dollars are allocated for the so-called "international security assistance program".

all this indicates that in spite of the heavy blows it received from the revolutionary people of the world, the nixon administration, representative of u.s. monopoly capital, will never lay down its butcher's knife; on the contrary, it is engaged more frantically in arms expansion and plotting a further expansion of its war of aggression.

in preparing the extraordinary budget, nixon also had the ailing u.s. economy, which is pretty far gone, in view. by means of increased government expenditure, he hoped to stimulate the economy and stave off its daily worsening crisis, to ease the class and national contradictions at home and thereby to maintain the reactionary rule of the monopoly capitalists.

in the two years since nixon took office, the u.s. economic situation has kept declining. following the deepened financial crisis, a new economic crisis has broken out, accompanied by swelling inflation, soaring prices, a slump in production and a sharp rise in unemployment rate.

at the same time, the mounting revolutionary mass movement at home is also shaking the reactionary rule of the white house. under these circumstances, nixon who is at his wit's end cannot but cancel the blank check he handed out in the past to ensure the "balance of budget" and has to present a budget in the red as kennedy and johnson did to "stimulate" the economy.

nixon called his deficit budget a "full employment budget" and alleged that it "will help to bring about that full employment". what a ridiculous innovation exclamation unemployment is the inevitable outcome of the capitalist system and capitalist economy is the hot-bed for unemployment. under the capitalist system, especially in a country ruled by monopoly capitalists such as the united states, "full employment" is simply out of the question. what does nixon mean by "full employment" by mid-1972? according to a report by his council of economic advisers, nixon plans to reduce the unemployment rate to the 4.5 per cent zone in the fiscal 1972. in other words, even if the number of unemployed remains at more than 3 million, it is still "full employment" by nixon's standard exclamation moreover, even some western bourgeois correspondents questioned the feasibility of nixon's plan. an a.f.p. correspondent noted: "unemployment remains mr. nixon's electoral hazard number one. it is by no means certain that the number of jobless will fall quickly." "there is some doubt as to whether nixon budget will manage to reduce unemployment," he added.

nixon's talk about "prosperity without inflation" through his deficit budget is but humbug. it may be recalled that the same nixon said in his previous budget message in early february, 1970, that inflation in the united states existed "largely because of federal deficits. government spending rose by more than 50 per cent from 1964 to 1968, fanning the flames of inflation with a four year deficit of 39 thousand million dollars." but, according to his own estimates, which were obviously doctored, this budgetary deficits in fiscal 1970, 1971 and 1972 will add up to 33,000 million u.s. dollars. moreover, even allen j. ellender, chairman of the senate appropriations committee, believed that the actual deficit in

fiscal 1972 will be far more than 11,600 million u.s. dollars as nixon claimed. "it will be closer to 25 to 30 billion u.s. dollars," he said.

as a matter of fact, nixon's "full employment budget" and "expansionary budget" are all synonyms for his inflationary budget. his policy of getting into the red in the budget is a policy to plunder the american people more ruthlessly. inflation and the floating of government securities are the two ways in which nixon attempts to make up for the deficit of his budget. they will surely result in the aggravation of the class contradictions in the country, a more vigorous development of the american people's revolutionary struggle and a further deterioration of the political, economic and social crises of u.s. imperialism.

nixon's budget shows the weakness of u.s. imperialism which is beset with many crises and is strong outwardly but crisp inwardly. it also indicates its frenzied character in putting up a death-bed struggle like a cornered beast. however, neither his "stringent" budget last year nor his "expansionary" budget this year can save u.s. imperialism from its doom.

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE SCHOOLS

An Effective Way of Heightening Cadres' Consciousness of Line Struggle

- experience of the "May 7" cadre school of Yent'ai district in training in-service cadres by rotation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined."

In order to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to carry out well the socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to train a large group of cadres with high consciousness of the line struggle. How should education for cadres be conducted properly so that they will continuously raise their consciousness of the line struggle? According to our experience, a really effective way is for a "May 7" cadre school to hold a class for training cadres by rotation and conduct education on ideology and political lines in relation to the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

Training Cadres on Rotation Is Geared to the Current Situation of the Revolution

We started training of cadres in active service by rotation in the "May 7" cadre school run by the revolutionary committee of Yent'ai district in June 1969. We made such a decision at the moment because we were of the opinion that the situation of revolution and production was developing quickly and that cadres at various levels must have comparatively high political consciousness and a comparatively high level of Mao Tse-tung's thought before they could lead the masses to advance continuously. However, some cadres lagged behind the current situation ideologically. Some people still failed to attain a high level of ideological revolutionization; some others lacked a high enough consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; still some

others did not study well and were contented with being busily engaged in day-to-day work and "replacing study with work." If this situation was not changed, we would not be able to meet the needs of the situation of revolution.

After conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's teachings about the work on cadres, we came to realize that: A leading office must not only be good at selecting and using cadres, but also be good at educating them and raising their level, "which means educating them and giving them the opportunity to study so that they can enhance their theoretical understanding and their working ability." In no way should we relax the education of cadres for the reason that the revolutionary committees at various levels are new organs and new groups. On the other hand, we should conduct education for cadres in a concrete manner in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and take this education as an important fighting task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The leading cadres of various levels are leaders in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must put the emphasis of training by rotation on them. More than 3,200 cadres have been to the "May 7" cadre school run by the district revolutionary committee. Ninety percent of the principal responsible comrades of revolutionary committees at the three levels of the administrative district, the hsien and the commune and of the factories, mines and other enterprises and schools at and above the commune level have participated in the training by rotation.

The district revolutionary committee takes the training of cadres by rotation as an important item on its business agendum and pays constant attention to studying the plan of training by rotation and grasping the work of the cadre school. The principal leading members of the district revolutionary committee go regularly to the cadre school to give lectures and make reports in accordance with the development of the situation of the revolution and the requirements of teaching work.

Line Education Is Taken As the Most Important Subject

The classes of training by rotation we run in the cadre school are held in terms of varying lengths of time and have different content, but the training in each term is focused on the remolding of world outlook and the raising of the consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization." Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the life blood of our Party; we shall win if we act according to it and shall fail if we run against it. The high or low consciousness of the line struggle of the cadres in an area has direct influence on the development of revolution and production of this area. We have analyzed the political and ideological conditions of the cadres in Yent'ai district. Tested and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad

masses of cadres have greatly enhanced their consciousness of the line struggle. But some comrades do not understand sufficiently the struggle between the two lines in the new situation. Some cadres fail to draw very clearly a distinction between the two lines. A few cadres regard the line struggle as something "dangerous" and dare not touch it. All these hinder the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the course of training by rotation, therefore, we take the line education as the most important subject and lead members of the training class to heighten their consciousness of the line struggle intensively.

The "May 7" cadre school run by the district revolutionary committee conducts the line education chiefly by these means:

(1) By reviewing history so as to deepen feeling. After studying the history of inner-Party struggle between the two lines, members of the training class see more clearly that, with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as the guide, revolution turns from weakness to strength, moves from a dangerous position to a safe position and goes from one victory to another, thereby deepening their class feeling for great leader Chairman Mao and for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and raising their consciousness of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(2) By carrying out theoretical study so as to sharpen vision. Members of the training class are organized to study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works and his great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, so as to deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and increase their ability of telling true Marxism from the false.

(3) By summing up experience and drawing a clear demarcation line. Members of the training class are guided to take Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in summing up their experience by both positive and the negative examples in the line struggle, conducting mass criticism agsinst renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and drawing a distinction more clearly between the two lines.

After going through the line education, the cadres who joined the class of training by rotation have chiefly solved the following several problems.

1. They destroy the theories that "the line struggle has died out," "the line struggle has nothing to do with them" and "the line struggle is something dangerous," strengthen their concept of the line struggle and raise their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After studying Chairman Mao's precepts of class struggle in a socialist society and his teachings about the struggle within the Party and after analyzing events in the current line struggle, some comrades who formerly did not see clearly the line struggle in the new situation have come to realize that: The protractedness and complexity of class struggle determine the protractedness and complexity of the line struggle. Now the line struggle has not yet "died out" but presents itself in a different form. Implementation of Chairman Mao's

revolutionary line is a task for revolutionary committees at all levels. The line struggle is something closely linked with cadres of all levels and by no means unconnected with them.

After the study, some cadres who formerly regarded the line struggle as something "dangerous" have learned that the line carried out by the power holders has direct influence on the nature of the political power and this is a major problem concerning the destinies of the Party and the state. They are determined to fight against self-interests and criticize revisionism, to jump out of the small circle of personal interests and to struggle perseveringly in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

2. They increase their ability of distinguishing between the two lines and draw a clearer distinction between them.

For example, some time ago some cadres of our district still could not handle correctly the relationship between revolution and production and between politics and work, or put them in wrong positions, or put them against each other. During the training by rotation, they took the two "Resolutions" as a weapon, sharply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist trash of "production comes first" and "work in command," extensively put on the table the successes won by putting politics in command, told about the hardships resulting from "putting work in command." Consequently, they learned deeply the truths of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and putting politics in command of work.

A certain leading cadre at the hsien level once thought that crude farm work, thin planting of seedlings and low yield were the principal contradictions in agricultural production in his hsien. He was bent on improving the method of farming. After studying in the cadre school, he realized that his method of work failed to give prominence to proletarian politics and ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Returning to his hsien, he did not forget to grasp class struggle in doing everything and to grasp the line struggle at all times, pushing forward the brisk development of the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole hsien.

3. They raise their consciousness of carrying out the line of unity and victory set forth at the Party's "9th Congress."

Before entering the cadre school, a few cadres did not understand sufficiently the great significance of the line of unity and victory set forth at the "9th Congress" and failed to achieve unity in their units. After going into the cadre school and after repeatedly studying Chairman Mao's great call "Unite to win a still greater victory," they realized that whether or not they would actively achieve revolutionary unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought was a major problem concerning whether or not they would carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. They consciously strengthened revolutionary unity for the purpose of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In Haiyang hsien, a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of a certain commune was influenced by bourgeois factionalism and, as a result, could not correctly deal with the comrades who once opposed him. While studying in the cadre school, he thoroughly examined his erroneous ideas. He said:

"I shall not be able to comply with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line if I do not correctly deal with the revolutionary comrades who once opposed me. Then I shall not be able to grasp power well for the poor and lower-middle peasants!" Returning to his commune, he went on his own initiative to have chats with the comrades who formerly opposed him, thereby strengthening revolutionary unity.

A Good Classroom for Educating in-Service Cadres

Great leader Chairman Mao has always taught us that the method of studying Marxism is combination of theory with reality. Cadres who go through training by rotation in the "May 7" cadre school can implement in a better way this basic principle laid down by Chairman Mao. This is therefore a more effective way of raising the cadres' consciousness of the line struggle.

We have gone through a course of "practice, understanding, more practice, more understanding" in approaching this question. In 1969, we realized the importance of the training of cadres by rotation and ran classes of training cadres by rotation for three terms in the public offices of Yent'ai municipality. This method of work played a positive role in helping the cadres raise their consciousness. But when we compared this method with the training of cadres in a "May 7" cadre school, we discovered that a cadre school had more favorable conditions for combining theory with practice. For this reason, we decided to run the training class in a cadre school afterward.

Practice in the past year and more shows that training of in-service cadres in a "May 7" cadre school chiefly has the following good points:

The cadres find it easier to strengthen their concept of class struggle and to see clearly the protractedness of the struggle between the two lines. In conducting the line education, the cadre school on the one hand organizes its members to study Chairman Mao's teachings and, on the other hand, organizes them to go to the neighboring villages to make social investigations and to ask the poor and lower-middle peasants to talk about the histories of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Members of the one-year class also go to the countryside to take part in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement there. The living facts of the class struggle and the line struggle make all cadres deepen their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

There are favorable conditions for the cadres to destroy their selfishness, to establish devotion to public interests and to quicken the remolding of their world outlook. To implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to the letter, one must sharply criticize bourgeois "self-interests" and conscientiously remold one's world outlook. After coming to the "May 7" cadre school, the cadres act as ordinary laborers, take part in collective productive labor, receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and lead a comparatively hard life. These are favorable conditions for remolding the world outlook.

There are favorable conditions for examining and consolidating the achievements of study made during the three great revolutionary movements. The "May 7" cadre school is on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. There, many of the theories learned can be applied immediately, the level of understanding can be tested through practice, and understanding can be deepened in the course of practice.

- Revolutionary Committee of Yent'ai Administrative District, Shantung Province

* * *

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Creating High Yields by Dint of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

- Investigation of harvesting of higher and higher yields of grain in Lunghai hsien, Fukien Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 4, 1971)

While carrying out the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, Lunghai hsien, Fukien Province, perseveringly implements Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, tightly grasps the struggle between the two lines and between the two world outlooks, continuously eliminates the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, vigorously destroys the idea that production increase has attained its maximum and taps the potentials of increases in production. It reaps a bumper harvest in agricultural production. Last year, the average per-mow output of grain in this hsien was 1,366 catties, exceeding that of 1969 by 99 catties. The total output increased by 23 percent. In four communes, the average per-mow output surpassed 1,500 catties; the average output of the early-crop rice and the late-crop rice in 29 brigades surpassed the target set in the "Program"; a certain brigade had its average per-mow output exceeding 2,000 catties. While a bumper harvest was reaped in grain production, there was also an all-round increase in the yields of pigs, sugar cane, peanuts, tea leaves, fruits and many other undertakings, ranging from 10 percent to 70 percent as compared with 1969.

Overcoming Complacency and Conservative Ideas

Lunghai hsien lies beside Chiulung River in South Fukien. The land here is fertile, the climate is warm and the natural conditions for developing agricultural production are good. Grain output in this hsien surpassed 1,000 catties per mow in 1963 and has ever since remained at the level of 1,100 to 1,200 catties per mow. In 1969, under the guidance of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th congress," this hsien surpassed the level of 1,200 catties of grain per mow and created the record average output of 1,267 catties per mow.

At the moment, some leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee said: "We have done our best to create this record. It will be very difficult for us to make a further increase in the future!" Some basic-level cadres also said: "Our energies have been exhausted. The potentials have been tapped totally. It is difficult to increase production further in the future."

For this reason, in drawing up the plan of increase of grain output for 1971, the target and measures of increase of grain output were discussed three times but could not be put into effect.

Is it possible to make a further increase after a high yield has been obtained? The leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the

dictatorship of the proletariat. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "Spare some time and go to the masses to see what they are thinking about and what they are doing, so as to find from them advanced experience and popularize it," they went to the basic level to make investigations extensively.

The farm run by the "Tsinan 2nd Regiment" of the Liberation Army was situated in a mountain area where all the fields were muddy and waterlogged. Grain output was only 200 to 300 catties per mow in the past. But, because the cadres and fighters on the farm had the morning sun in their minds and dared to think and to act, they eventually created the high yield of 2,088.5 catties of paddy rice per unit area.

"The Liberation Army could reap good rice from poor land. Why can't we continue to create a high yield?" Bearing this question in mind, the hsien revolutionary committee conducted a small rectification campaign. The chairman of the revolutionary committee took the lead in fighting against selfishness and criticize revisionism and unrelentingly fought against his conservative ideas, thereby raising his consciousness of continuing revolution. The plan for increasing grain output for 1971 was passed very quickly.

To realize the plan for increasing production, the principal responsible comrades of Lunghai hsien revolutionary committee took with them their baggage and travelled all over the 15 communes of this hsien to tightly grasp realization of this plan. They conscientiously helped the leading groups of the communes and brigades to revolutionize their thinking and to consciously take the lead in learning from Tachai and creating a high yield. They organized a large group of office cadres to go to the first line of production to strengthen leadership at the grassroots level. They turned the various lines of trade dealing with industry, communications, finance and commerce into logistics departments serving agriculture and production and helping in securing higher and higher yields. They actively launched a hsien-wide mass movement of learning from Tachai.

During the struggle for securing a new, high yield in agriculture, this hsien held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes at various levels. Taking Chairman Mao's teaching "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" as a weapon and using revolutionary mass criticism to open the road, it extensively carried out activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking about the present happiness, compared its contribution with the contribution made by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai to the revolution, examined the consciousness of continuing revolution and continued to educate the commune members and the cadres in communism and internationalism.

In Lok'ang brigade, Lienhua commune, after reaping a bumper harvest in 1969, some people felt contented, saying: "We sell a great deal of grain to the state every year. Every production team has grain in reserve and each household has surplus grain. Now we may take things easy for a while." For this reason, some production teams did not grasp grain production so tightly as they did before. Ch'en Tso, secretary of the brigade Party branch, visited Tachai brigade and was deeply impressed. As soon as he returned to the brigade, he organized the cadres and commune members to study Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and his great teaching "Be prepared

against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai their ambition of "keeping the interests of the whole world in mind while standing on Hut'ou Mountain," to find their shortcomings and step up their fighting spirit by taking Tachai as the example, thereby enhancing the consciousness of the broad masses of commune members in doing farming for the revolutionary cause.

This brigade waged four campaigns of land reclamation, soil improvement, water control and manure accumulation last year, reclaiming more than 300 mow of land from mountains and accumulating more than 500,000 tan of manure. As a result, a further increase was registered in production. Last year, grain output increased by 1,000,000 catties as against the year before last and the per-unit-area output also increased by 125 catties. More than 1,800,000 catties of commodity grain was sold to the state, exceeding the amount sold in 1969 by 400,000 catties.

Displaying the "Pauper" Spirit

What should we rely on in creating a high yield? Some people were of this opinion: "We cannot create a high yield without relying on the state and without chemical fertilizer." So they asked for more money and fertilizer.

The hsien revolutionary committee organized the masses to conscientiously study the Tachai spirit and, in the light of realities, to talk about their experience, to publicly discuss the lessons they had learned and to sharply criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, "the state gives the money and the peasants till the land," peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, thereby further enhancing the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in carrying out the policy of "self-reliance."

Proceeding from the existing conditions, they persisted in using the peasants' household manure chiefly as fertilizer, completing capital construction of farmland chiefly by the efforts of the commune or the brigade itself, and making and repairing farm machines and tools chiefly through self-reliance, so as to increase production without increasing the cost. The commune members made a general remark of this year's production: "We make revolution through self-reliance; we reap a bumper harvest of grain through sweated labor!"

Relying on the "pauper" spirit, Liming brigade, Lienhua commune, created a record of a high yield of 1,450 catties of paddy per unit area in 1956.

In 1962, Liu Shao-ch'i's agents in Fukien Province waved the flag of "making experiments at selected points to grasp the typical cases" and sneaked into this brigade. The capitalist-roaders assumed the airs of a "savior" and delivered chemical fertilizer and gave loans to this brigade. As a result, grain output rose once, but the cost of this high output also rose. Fertilizer alone for each mow of land would cost 40 yuan. Induced by the poisonous bait of revisionism, some people gradually cherished the idea of depending on other people. They only stretched out their hands for aid and did no work. As soon

as the paddy seedlings turned pale, they yearned for the supply of chemical fertilizer." The more they depended on other people, the lower their ambition and the lazier they became and the further the output dropped. In only a few years, grain output lowered by more than 350 catties.

In winter 1969, under the leadership of the hsien revolutionary committee, the masses of this brigade learned a lesson from the past and stood up wrathfully to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They expressed their firm will not to stretch out their hands for aid and not to eat "ready-made meals." They did farm work diligently in the slack farming season and fought three campaigns of manure accumulation. One thousand people were organized to carry mud from the sea shore. In doing so, they had to cover some 100 li to and back from the sea shore every day. They persisted in accumulating manure throughout the year and made each day of the year a day for accumulating manure. They also worked with their hands to build more than 250 pig sties, to multiply hogs totalling 2,100 head, and to collect manure from the pig sties. Grain output per unit area rose to 1,875 catties last year, exceeding that of 1969 by more than 200 catties.

Chinchai brigade formerly had very poor conditions for water conservation. Over half of the more than 3,000 mow of farmland in the brigade was threatened by drought the year round. The masses put forward the demand long ago of conducting water from Chiulung River to irrigate the land. But some cadres of the brigade did not see the strength of the masses and always thought that "the brigade could achieve nothing by its own effort alone." They looked upward, submitted reports and called on the leadership, asking for materials. As a result, this project was shelved for five years.

Early last year, the brigade revolutionary committee aroused the masses to sharply criticize various ideas of a lazy man and put forward an oath of steel, "Build the water conservation project by our own efforts; conduct water of Chiulung River up the hill." At first some people showed fear, saying: "This is a boast. Our hands are empty. What can we do without money and materials?" The poor and lower-middle peasants were firm in their answer: "There may be countless difficulties, but they mean nothing in our hands. A difficulty becomes nothing so long as we work with our hands." They displayed the Tachai spirit and worked arduously and fought against the difficulties. When surveying instruments were lacking, they used a string and pulled it straight; when stone was lacking, they went up the mountain to gather rocks, taking with them their cooking pots; when capital was short, they raised money collectively; when manpower was short, the commune members, men and women, old and young, offered to work together.

Fighting wrathfully for six months, they built six powered irrigation stations, drilled a tunnel exceeding 80 meters in length, and dug a canal extending more than 3,600 meters on the hillside. The water from Chiulung River flowed through a mountain, crossed two mountains and ran into the vast fields in Chinchai brigade, adding 1,600 mow of land which gave stable and high yields despite drought and waterlogging. This area was four times the total area of capital construction of farmland carried out in the 20 years after the liberation.

Last year, this brigade created the new level of grain output of 1,470 catties per unit area and took a great stride on the road of learning from Tachai and creating a high yield.

Last year, the people of this hsien did more than 3,000,000 man-days of work and relying on their own efforts, triumphantly completed the series of big-scale projects of water conservation on the western tributary of Chiulung River: They built a dam measuring some 650 meters across the western tributary and a powered irrigation station of over 1,000 kilowatts and with the capacity of lifting water to an altitude of 28 meters, drilled a tunnel exceeding 700 meters in length, and dug a canal of over 230 li long, thereby forming a complete network of water conservation and forcing the water in the western tributary of Chiulung River to turn back and flow southward across streams, through hills and across mountains, irrigating 180,000 mow of paddy fields of the ten communes in the lower reaches of Chiulung River and adding more than 36,000 mow of farmland which gave a stable and high yield despite drought and waterlogging.

Vigorously Conducting Farming by the Scientific Method

The course of creating a high yield in Lunghai hsien is also a course of conscientiously carrying out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture, vigorously breaking down the conservative ideas and continuously scaling the new peak of doing farming by the scientific method.

In farming, should we take the beaten track traversed by our predecessors, or open a new way of doing farming by the scientific method? These two methods reflect the acute struggle between the two ideas and between the two lines.

This hsien chiefly grew paddy rice. It formerly adopted the variety of paddy with a long stalk, which lodged when much manure was applied to it but gave a low output if insufficient manure was applied. The contradiction between high yield and lodging remained unresolved for a long time in the past, and the output per unit area did not exceed 1,000 catties.

A variety of paddy with a short stalk was brought in from Kwangtung in 1960 for experimental growing. This paddy had the characteristics of being resistant to surplus manure, giving a high yield and not lodging. This opened a new way for creating a high yield. But as soon as this paddy was popularized, it met opposition from forces of old habits and conservative ideas of various kinds. Some people said: "We are familiar with the temper of the old variety. We can manage it well. Why change to another variety and ask for trouble?" Some others said: "The paddy with short stalk takes in much manure. Growing more of this paddy means more work for us. We had better grow the old variety and reap a stable yield."

During the great cultural revolution, the hsien revolutionary committee took this state of affairs into consideration and tightly grasped the link of the struggle between the two lines. It organized the cadres and commune members to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teaching "Man has constantly to sum

up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing," and to criticize the conservative ideas of following the old rules and sticking to old things. It also led all to compare the realities of two different yields by two different varieties of paddy. This heightened the consciousness of the broad masses in carrying out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture.

In Chitu brigade, Foukung commune, the fine strain of paddy with short stalk formerly could not be popularized. By the time for growing the late crop in 1969, the No. 2 production team of this brigade believed in science and grew paddy of this variety; some people of another production team grew another variety of paddy with long stalk in an adjacent plot and secretly tried to beat the No. 2 production team at all costs. When ears were formed, seedling of the paddy with long stalk grew as tall as a man. Some people were happy and said: "It is better after all to grow paddy with long stalk." But a few days later, rain fell and the paddy with long stalk lodged, while the other variety of paddy with short stalk stood firm in the wind. After harvesting, the No. 2 production team obtained 893 catties per unit area while the other production team obtained less than 700 catties. As a result of this match, "the variety of paddy with short stalk is better after all" became the common conclusion.

This brigade leadership grasped these two cases of the positive and the negative examples and educated the masses on the scientific method of farming. The commune members described this graphically: "The conservative idea is like a blind man walking in an alley, knocking against the wall everywhere. Daring to think and to overcome difficulties is like a train drawn by two locomotives, covering 1,000 li a day."

The production teams which formerly did not wish to grow the variety of paddy with short stalk organized "learning groups" to go to the No. 2 production team to acquire experience.

Last year, 92 percent of the paddy grown in the brigade was of the fine strain with short stalk. Harvesting of this paddy gave an average output of 1,487 catties per unit area, being more than double the output of 1969.

At present, the people of Lunghai hsien are filled with confidence of victory. They compare their deeds with the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee and conscientiously sum up their experience. They are determined to hold higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, to firmly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, to carry out further the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, to reap a greater harvest in agricultural production this year and to make new contributions toward socialist construction.

- Joint Investigation Group of Lunghsi Administrative District Revolutionary Committee and Lunghai Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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DOMESTIC TRADE

Support for Industrial and Agricultural Production from Commerce Brings Great Results

by

Pien Che (卞 哲)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1971)

A new upsurge is developing vigorously in industrial and agricultural production. Commercial work must catch up with the changing situation and serve as an impetus to industrial and agricultural production in a proper way.

But a small number of comrades hold that for commercial work to help industrial and agricultural production "nothing can be done." To unfold criticism against such an erroneous way of thinking is an important task in the current two-line struggle on the commercial front.

"To sell what is produced and palm off garlic as spring onion." Such a viewpoint holds that circulation plays a completely passive role in production and that the commercial department can do nothing to stimulate production. This represents a metaphysical viewpoint. Production and circulation involve dialectical relations. Production is the basis of circulation, and commerce the bridge linking industry with agriculture, and production with consumption. Only with the expansion of production can we widely open up sources of supplies and bring about briskness in both buying and selling and a thriving market. But in no way does this mean that commerce plays only a passive role in industrial and agricultural production and can do nothing for the latter. It can be said that the market is a mirror of production. Reflected in the market is whether the quantity, too much or too little, and the quality, high or low, of a production are geared to the needs of industrial and agricultural production and the livelihood needs of the broad masses of people.

By making a correct analysis of these factors, a commercial department can be helpful to the production department, and give play to its advisory and rear-guard role in such areas as production planning, product quality, material supplies and sources of capital.

Of course, in making commerce stimulate production, we must act in accordance with Chairman Mao's general guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies" and the Party's relevant guidelines and policies, and must adhere to the principle of planned production. If we should take the market as the center by cutting in a big way the production of what is needed by the national economy or by blindly stimulating the production of what is not needed by the national economy, it would have a destructive effect on the national economy. This represents nothing but renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "production being determined by circulation." Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of circulation being the decisive factor" must be made a continuous target of criticism. But we must avoid another

extreme by taking production as the basis of circulation and negating the stimulation that commerce can give to the development of production. Because such a viewpoint negates the possibility of commercial work helping industrial and agricultural production, and is likewise a violation of Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies."

"Commerce can't help production." Those comrades holding such a viewpoint believe that commerce and production are two separate things and cannot be made to help each other, even if we want to. Since these comrades set commercial work and production in opposition, how can they direct a proper effort toward mutual promotion?

Geared to production needs in the development of the national economy, socialist commerce is expected to unearth production problems in the "link" of circulation, keenly report such problems to the relevant production department, subject them to a joint study in a cooperative spirit, and render the latter the necessary support in regard to capital, raw and other materials and even technical knowhow and so on. This is to stage an assault on production in its depth and breadth to achieve common prosperity for the benefit of production and the market.

Numerous facts show that if commercial departments act in accordance with Chairman Mao's general guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies" and put forward rational and practicable opinions, they will surely receive the enthusiastic welcome of production departments. What is demanded by some comrades is in essence an attitude of pragmatism toward production with the market as the center. They try to "catch up by applying the whip" where output is found inadequate and "cut down by applying the axe" where output is excessive. Their only concern is the margin of profit. They make no distinction between the lines, right or wrong.

The claim that "nothing can be done" is theoretically wrong. Nor can it hold water in practice. Practice of some advanced units shows that only if we persist in putting proletarian politics in command and show the revolutionary fervor of "getting ahead with all the greater determination as the road becomes the more treacherous," much can be done for commercial work to stimulate the development of production.

An example is provided by the Huashu Branch Sales Shop of Kirin Province. This shop had a staff of only four. They resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's general guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies." They served agricultural production full of enthusiasm. They did all those jobs helpful to an increase in food production, took a hand in all matters related to agricultural production, and did all there was to do to promote the growth of the economy. They tried in every way to provide all kinds of production data required in agricultural production. They also helped production teams to build bases for afforestation, animal-breeding and sideline production. This provided an impetus to the growth of the collective economy. What they handled in their line of business was commodities. Yet their concern was proletarian politics. Energetically and enthusiastically they gave publicity to Mao Tse-tung's thought among the production teams and among poor and lower-middle peasants, helped communes and brigades to criticize capitalist leanings, and persisted in following the socialist road.

Another case in point is the commercial department of Kirin municipality. They persisted in putting proletarian politics in command and took the initiative to help the relevant departments tap local resources. In such areas as capital, materials, supply and marketing, technical data, etc., they rendered industrial departments energetic support. In a matter of half a year, they had helped the relevant departments in building 81 small factories and turning out 206 kinds of new products, 29 of them filling the void in the province.

It is very clear that if we take commercial work as nothing more than buying and selling and apply the bourgeois world outlook in observing things, then we will naturally be led to the belief that "nothing can be done" to support industrial and agricultural production. On the contrary, if we consciously implement the general guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies" and put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first place and persist in giving prominence to proletarian politics and change fundamentally the features of commercial work, we can surely do a lot to support the development of industrial and agricultural production.

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Support the Development of New Industrial Products

by

The Peking Municipal Textiles Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1971)

Under the stimulation of the great proletarian cultural revolution, our industrial departments have chalked up a continuous increase in the production of new products. In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies," we must make socialist commercial work support energetically the development of new industrial products.

Some comrades take the trial-making of new products as the business of industrial departments and assume the attitude: "You may engage in trial-making but I don't care; you may plunge into production but I will keep watch." This is a viewpoint of pure commerce.

Does the development of new industrial products really have nothing to do with commerce? No.

Ours is a socialist country with a population of 700 million. With the speedy and vigorous growth of socialist construction and the increasing improvement of the people's livelihood, there has been an ever increasing demand for commodities. Only by energetically supporting the development of new industrial products can commercial departments serve proletarian politics in a better way and serve industrial and agricultural production to satisfy the needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

An energetic effort in developing new products and increasing continuously their varieties and patterns is helpful in raising the level of self-sufficiency in local commodities. This is a need in carrying out on a firm basis Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline. Before liberation, the textile industry in Peking municipality was in a very backward site. It knew of no spinning and also almost no weaving and dyeing. After liberation, the textile industry in Peking municipality showed a speedy growth. Now over several hundred kinds of textiles are being spinned, woven and dyed. Not only the needs of production and livelihood in the city are satisfied but also large supplies are being sent out in support of fraternal provinces and municipalities.

It is by no means a case of not being able to do anything, as far as commercial departments' support for industrial departments in developing new products is concerned. Commerce is the bridge linking production and consumption. Commercial departments can make the most of the feature of their extensive connections to convey to industrial departments in time the conditions of industrial and agricultural production and the opinions and demands of workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to suit new products better to the latter's needs. They may also gather at home and from abroad fine product specimens and advanced production technique data and place them at the disposal

of industrial departments to facilitate the continuous improvement of production technique and the trial-manufacture of new products. Within the scope of the State's unified planning, they may further through socialist coordination help industrial departments to solve difficulties encountered in production. Over the past ten years and more, we have collected up to 1,000 fine specimens from Shanghai, Tientsin and other areas and from abroad, and supplied them to textile industry departments in time as reference in the trial-manufacture of new products. This gave a stimulation to the development of production.

Many comrades on the pretext that new products are not of a high quality find fault with them in every way and are reluctant to give them the "green light." Such an approach is incorrect.

Chairman Mao teaches, "For all items we demand not only quantity but also quality, that is, they must stand wear and tear." To demand a high quality from new products is correct. But we must make a concrete analysis of the problem of the quality of new products. Generally speaking, a new product is made on the basis of an old one, and is an improvement in regard to quality and pattern. Some new products may look not so good in appearance but are of good quality. For instance, the fabric printed and dyed with the "one-step printing and dyeing method," due to the obviation of such technological processes as caustic soda boiling and hair-burning in the course of production, shows a great increase in durability, though it looks not so good where its luster is concerned. Some new products are of very good quality but are not immediately discovered by the workers, peasants and soldiers. So for a certain period, they may not be in good demand. For instance, the new product of "Dacron" was not in very big demand at the outset. But after a vigorous publicity campaign about its features and after its acceptance by the broad masses on an experimental basis, everyone came to see that the fabric is of lasting wear and durable and also easy to wash and keep. The fabric now finds a very wide market and is warmly welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Of course, some new products, for a certain period after the start of production, inevitably show imperfections in one way or another. But in the practice of production, we will gradually move from lack of perfection to perfection. At a time when the quality of new products is to be further improved, commercial departments must energetically help industrial departments in improving technology and technique. Only such is the correct attitude.

* * *

A Rebuttal to "Theory of Suffering a Loss Through Supporting Production"

by

The Revolutionary Mass Criticism Group of the Commercial Bureau of Shensi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 5, 1971)

Proper commercial work is of great political and economic significance in developing industrial and agricultural production, satisfying the people's livelihood needs, consolidating the worker-peasant alliance and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

The guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies," personally worked out by the great leader Chairman Mao is a basic guideline for commercial work. Such a guideline incisively reflects the objective economic laws and scientifically clarifies the dialectical relations between production and circulation. Production forms the basis. Without production there would be no circulation. Without an expansion of production there would be no increase in circulation. Only by carrying out thoroughly in commercial work the guideline, "Develop the economy to insure supplies," and giving energetic support to the development of industrial and agricultural production can we insure the needs of the people in urban and rural areas.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was criticized and repudiated. The awakening of the broad masses of commercial workers to the two-line struggle was considerably heightened. But there is no end to struggle. At present, in some comrades on the commercial front there exists the idea of "suffering a loss through supporting production." This is a manifestation of the remaining influence of "Liu's poison" that has not been eliminated.

The viewpoint of "suffering a loss through supporting production" is, in essence, a reflection of the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-chh'i's line of "doing more where the profit margin is big, doing less where the profit margin is small, and doing nothing where there is no profit." A profit margin may be big or small. More important, it is marked by differences in nature. It may involve partial interests or national interests, immediate interests or long-term interests. We are for national and long-term interests and against partial and immediate interests. Commercial departments should have a rational margin of profit but socialist commerce's main object is not profit but the development of production to insure supplies. So long as the development of industrial and agricultural production is needed to meet the livelihood needs of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, it is something that should be done whether we make no profit or even suffer a loss within a short period.

Of course, this does not mean that only by operating at a loss can commercial departments help toward industrial and agricultural production. To serve the general and long-term interests of the State, commercial departments must give prominence to proletarian politics, improve their operation and management, strengthen economic accounting, enlarge the circulation of commodities, save expenses in circulation and accumulate more funds for the State in a rational way.

In supporting production, commercial departments must take the whole situation into account. What does the whole situation mean? It means the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. "The whole situation involves something that cannot be seen by the eye. It can be understood only through a process of thinking and cannot be understood without going through a process of thinking." If we do not try to figure out "something big connected with socialism from the proletarian standpoint but try to figure out "something small" from the bourgeois standpoint, we will inevitably run counter to the orientation for socialist commerce.

The advocates of the "theory of suffering a loss through supporting production" take the relationship between commerce and industrial and agricultural production as the capitalist buying-selling relationship. This is wrong. Commercial departments put into the hands of the rural communes and brigades and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants various means of production and livelihood turned out by industrial departments on the one hand. On the other, they convey to factories and cities grain, raw materials and necessities of life produced by rural areas. This is to help the development of production, link up urban and rural economies and consolidate the worker-peasant alliance. Their doing so is a glorious task of socialist commerce. In no way can we take support for production as "suffering a loss."

* * *

REMOLDING OF WORLD OUTLOOK

Leading Cadre Discusses Remolding World Outlook with Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

an article entitled "study dialectical materialism and work hard to remould world outlook" by the chairman of the revolutionary committee of the state no. 12 cotton mill in shensi province, sun li-chai, appeared recently in the "people's daily".

an editor's note says: "we take pleasure in recommending this article by comrade sun li-chai to readers as another good one by a leading comrade. the problems it raises are of general significance. it makes clear from both practice and theory the necessity for a leading cadre to make an energetic living study and application of mao tsetung thought and remould his world outlook conscientiously.

"dialectical materialism makes it clear that consciousness, wisdom and ability do not drop from the skies nor are they inherent in the mind; they develop through practice in struggle and grow through study. a cadre who wants to lead the masses and be a backbone element, must make strenuous efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, go among the masses and take part in practice. he should remould his subjective world while transforming the objective world and constantly raise his consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

"marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is science, true knowledge. one must be conscientious and persevering in order to grasp it well. conscientiousness means that one studies so as to consciously and steadfastly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, distinguish genuine marxism from sham, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and revolutionize one's thinking. perseverance means that one keeps on studying, every day, every month, every year, all one's life. a person who is conscientious and persistent in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can get good results, going from knowing nothing to knowing something, from knowing little to knowing much and from being unable to being able to apply it."

excerpts from the article follow:

a leading cadre should assiduously study chairman mao's philosophic thinking, adopt the attitude "one divides into two" toward himself and raise his consciousness in remoulding his ideology. this is not solely a matter of ideological revolutionization, but determines whether he really holds and exercises power well with mao tsetung thought and his unit implements chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

motive force and target of revolution

the motive force and the target of the revolution are two aspects of a contradiction, having a relation of struggle and identity. chairman mao points out in "on practice": "the struggle of the proletariat and the revolutionary people to change the world comprises the fulfilment of the following tasks: to change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world -- to change their cognitive ability and change the relations between the subjective and the objective world." if a leading cadre wants to continue the revolution, he must correctly handle the relations between being motive force and target of the revolution.

i thought i had been in the revolutionary ranks for nearly 30 years, taken part in the war during the democratic revolution and passed the test of the anti-japanese war and the liberation war, and thought that i was passing the test of the socialist revolution fairly well, too. i was burdened by my three "olds" -- "old cadre, old party member and old hand". i thought my world outlook had already become fixed, and neglected to remould my subjective world, assuming the airs of blind arrogance and conceit.

then i studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic works and used the concept of "one divides into two" to review my thinking. i gradually recognized that all things are in contradiction, constantly changing and developing. this is true of people's thinking. the struggle between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology changes as the class struggle proceeds. long years in the revolution and tempering through hardship are favorable conditions for ideological remoulding. but revolutionization of one's thinking is not decided by how long one is in the revolution but by one's consciousness in remoulding one's world outlook. i did not realize this for a time. when i reviewed the struggle over the past years, two things brought me up sharply.

at the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, i was not conscious of the struggle between the two lines and did not understand chairman mao's great strategic plan, so i followed the bourgeois reactionary line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi which suppressed the mass movement. this was not accidental, but the inevitable result of seeing myself only as the motive force of the revolution and neglecting to remould my subjective world. for some time after joining the cotton mill revolutionary committee, i failed to use mao tsetung thought to sum up experience and was not daring in making progress. i was not bold in my work, fearing to follow a wrong line once again. i traced the ideological roots of these two things and recognized that bourgeois "self" was still functioning in my mind and that my world outlook was flawed.

my mistakes showed that i had not used chairman mao's dialectical materialist concepts but metaphysical ideas to guide me. i saw only how long i had been in the revolution but neglected how much i had been poisoned by bourgeois ideas; i emphasized my desire to follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life but failed to see what hard efforts were needed to translate my wish into action; i saw i had been a revolutionary for such a long time but did not realize that i would have to work hard to remould myself to ensure that i remain a revolutionary for the rest of my life.

all this brought home the importance and protracted nature of remoulding world outlook. then i studied chairman mao's great teaching "it (materialist dialectics) holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes." i set as my models the three constantly read articles and the five requirements for party members in the new party constitution. i took the initiative in exposing and fighting my selfish ideas, criticized myself for being satisfied to have been a revolutionary so long and threw away the burden of the three "olds". i relied on mao tsetung thought and the workers, firmly grasped class struggle and worked hard to raise my consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

leading post and consciousness

only by constantly raising his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, can a leading cadre guide the masses in advancing along chairman mao's revolutionary line. i was not clear on this question. i thought that when my post became higher, my consciousness would grow of itself, and that a high leading post would bring a high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. because of these metaphysical ideas, i often thought myself wiser than others, failed to learn from other comrades in the leading body and from the masses. as a result, i wavered now to the "left", now to the right in implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

i began to study chairman mao's teachings related to problems arising in my work. i saw that many of the new cadres who had emerged in the cultural revolution had a higher consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and better relations with the masses than i although they had not been in the revolution long and were inexperienced. they had a firmer spirit of daring to think, to speak out and to struggle. the leading body has fresh blood and becomes vigorous because of their presence. i should learn all these good qualities from them.

the post of a leading cadre is above the masses but this does not mean that his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines is higher than theirs. from a member of the masses to becoming a leading cadre is a change required for the revolution but it is only a change in objective condition. it does not determine a rise in consciousness. what counts is whether a person consciously studies and applies chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way and constantly promotes his ideological revolutionization and a scientific approach.

having correctly handled the relation between a leading post and consciousness, i followed chairman mao's teaching "the masses are the real heroes", rid myself of bureaucratic airs and took the lead in studying and applying mao tsetung thought, telling what i had gained from the study and fighting self and criticizing revisionism. in studying chairman mao's philosophic works, i never forget to solve my ideological problems through the study; in criticizing others, i never forget my responsibility for their mistakes; in talking about the problems of the masses, i never forget to link them with my own living ideas; in talking with others, i never forget to listen to their criticism of me.

starting point and finishing line

chairman mao teaches: "the development of an objective process is full of contradictions and struggle, and so is the development of the movement of human knowledge." as the revolutionary situation develops, new contradictions emerge and there is a struggle to remould my world outlook.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, our cotton mill, like other factories, constantly deepened its mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation and achieved new success in grasping revolution and promoting production. the press carried our experience. more and more visitors came to our mill and we were often praised by higher leading organs. as time went on, i began to get conceited and arrogant. as a result, i talked more and did less; often stayed in the office and spent little time in

the basic units; assigned others tasks at meetings but gave them little help. this affected the work of our mill.

why did my arrogance and conceit grow when we made achievements? with this question in mind, i studied chairman mao's teaching "a thorough change in world outlook takes a very long time" and realized that these came from the bourgeois idea of seeking personal fame and fortune. i saw the protracted nature of class struggle, the stubbornness of bourgeois "self" and the necessity to remould my world outlook all my life instead of working at it occasionally. i was determined to set strict demands on myself, find out where i was lagging behind when praised and my shortcomings when honoured, take every achievement as a new starting point for continuing the revolution and regard setbacks as a lesson so as to keep on advancing.

practice makes me understand that in transforming the subjective world and the objective world there is only a starting point but no ending. if one sees a long march as a hundred-metre dash, he will lag behind on the road of revolution. i have made some achievements by following chairman mao in making revolution but i will always regard myself as a new recruit in the revolutionary ranks, strive hard to study and apply chairman mao's philosophic works in a living way, conscientiously remould my world outlook and closely follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life.

LABOR MOVEMENT

Chengchow, Wuhan Workers Commemorate February 7 General Strike Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

workers and other revolutionary people in chengchow and wuhan held rallies in the past few days in commemoration of the 48th anniversary of the february 7 peking-hankow railway workers' general strike.

in honan province's chengchow where the general strike originated, the railway workers held a commemoration rally on the seventh.

revolutionary workers of the chengchow railway administration held meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, commemoration meetings and meetings to hear reports on the historic strike. veteran revolutionary workers who took part in the 1923 general strike told how the chinese communist party led peking-hankow railway workers in a heroic struggle against the imperialists, feudal warlords and reactionaries.

these veteran workers said that revolutionary struggle since that time fully confirmed the correctness of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. new china and china's working class owe everything they have today to chairman mao and his revolutionary line.

veteran workers condemned the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi for his towering crimes in betraying

the workers' movement and pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. young workers pledged to learn from the revolutionaries of the general strike and carry forward their revolutionary spirit of undaunted heroism in the struggle against the enemy. the revolutionary workers pledged to commemorate that event by conscientiously studying the history of the struggle within the party between the two lines and bring to a high tide the movement to educate the people in political line and revolutionary traditions.

in wuhan, hupeh province, workers, people's liberation armymen, red guards and revolutionary cadres met at the february 7 revolutionary memorial hall. they recalled how china's workers in that period, led by the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, stepped onto the political stage for the first time and struggled heroically against the imperialists and feudal warlords. they recalled the inner-party struggle between the two lines in the periods of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. this gave them a profound education.

more than 1,000 workers of the wuhan railway sub-administration and family members of strike martyrs met in the memorial hall on the sixth to hear a report by a veteran worker who was head of a picket group during the strike. citing his own experience, he angrily denounced liu shao-chi for betraying the revolution and sabotaging the workers' movement in wuhan at that time, and warmly praised chairman mao's wise and correct proletarian revolutionary line.

the revolutionary workers of the wuhan railway sub-administration held a memorial meeting in honour of the revolutionary martyrs on the seventh. they pledged to carry forward their revolutionary spirit and pass it on to the younger generation, closely follow the great leader chairman mao and carry the socialist revolution and socialist construction through to the end.

Peking Meeting Marks 48th Anniversary of Chinese Railwaymen's Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1971)

at the peking february seventh rolling stock plant, noted for its glorious revolutionary tradition, the revolutionary workers and the chinese people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team gathered yesterday to commemorate the 48th anniversary of the "february 7" strike of the peking-hankow railway workers.

speaking at the meeting were veteran revolutionary workers who took part in the "february 7" strike. they warmly praised the great revolutionary practice of the great leader chairman mao, who visited the plant in 1918 to sow the seeds of revolution and lead the workers in making revolution. they recalled how the peking-hankow railway workers, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, fought heroically against imperialism, feudal warlords and other reactionaries. guided by chairman mao's brilliant thought, the workers of the plant won victory in the strike in 1922, and together with other railway workers in china, launched the great 1923 "february 7" strike that shook the world. they declared with great emotion: we workers owe everything to chairman mao and his revolutionary line. we shall always keep this historical experience in mind.

representatives of the revolutionary workers and a leading member of the plant communist party committee also spoke. they all pledged to carry forward and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition of the "february 7" strike and, holding still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, advance victoriously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

in commemorating the "february 7" revolutionary struggle, the plant has in the past few days held meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and meetings to report on the strike. in these gatherings, the crimes committed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in betraying the workers' movement were thoroughly criticized. in addition, the party and communist youth league branches of the workshops carried out education among the young workers in political line, revolutionary tradition and class struggle. this helped the young people deepen their proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao and his revolutionary line. they pledged to be always loyal to chairman mao and the party and temper themselves into the reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

INDUSTRY

Chinese Iron and Steel Plants Surpass January Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

chinese metallurgical workers have made a flying start this year in carrying out chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

reports of overfulfilment of the january quotas have come in from shanghai, penchi, talien, maanshan, hantan and other places close on the heels of the successful completion of the state plan for 1970.

total iron and steel output value in shanghai, the east china steel centre, showed an increase of 35 per cent in january over the same period of last year. steel and steel products exceeded the highest january output ever recorded in the city.

workers and cadres of the maanshan iron and steel company, also in east china, started a new battle after outstripping their 1970 quota. the company's output of pig iron increased by three per cent, steel 10 per cent and rolled steel 63 per cent in january, compared with last december. coke consumption for every ton of iron was reduced by 31 kilogrammes.

the penchi iron and steel company in northeast china reported increases in the output of steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke and iron ore, with a simultaneous cut in the consumption of raw material.

another northeast china enterprise, the talien steel mill, topped its january target by mobilizing the masses and tapping the potential in production.

following the overfulfilment of last year's state plan, the hantan metallurgical and mining company in north china produced about 25 per cent more iron ore in january than in the same month last year. it fulfilled the target seven days ahead of schedule.

in accordance with chairman mao's great instruction on "carrying out education in ideology and political line" throughout the party, the party organizations and revolutionary committees of metallurgical enterprises have set up mao tsetung thought study classes, in which the cadres and the masses studied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, his great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the new year's day editorial. this has increased their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and the importance of continuing the revolution, and pushed forward the new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production.

party organizations at all levels in the shanghai no. 3 iron and steel plant and its workers have remained modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work in the face of success. by improving operation methods and adopting advanced techniques, they have set new records in increasing open-hearth steel output and prolonging the period of operation of cupolas. this has brought about a steady increase in iron and steel production.

under the leadership of party organizations, the workers of the shanghai shaped steel tubing plant have displayed a spirit of communist cooperation. though the plant is small and has its own arduous tasks to fulfil, it readily makes steel tubes which are small in number for each consignment and difficult to produce, but urgently needed by other plants. it turned out four important new varieties of steel tubing for the state in january.

members of the party committee of the talien steel mill have made deep-going investigations in workshops and worked side by side with the workers to tap production potential. by improving steel-making processes and working carefully, the mill has saved large quantities of alloy metals and at the same time ensured the quality of its products. more than 200 tons of valuable alloy metals can be saved every year in the production of high-speed tool steel alone, according to its experience. this amount is enough to produce an extra of 1,200 tons of tool steel.

Northeast China Steel Company Makes New Contributions

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 8, 1971)

the 60-year-old penchi iron and steel company in northeast china's liaoning province is working vigorously under the guidance of mao tsetung thought to make significant contributions to socialist china.

thanks to the great leader chairman mao's wise leadership, the workers have worked hard to win one victory after another since liberation in the fierce struggle against the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they have built the enterprise into one of china's major iron and steel centres.

it has trained large numbers of socialist-minded and skilled iron and steel workers and sent some 10,000 experienced workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians to work in inland enterprises or new iron and steel plants. iron and steel output every year is now dozens of times all produced in the 40-odd years before liberation. several hundred varieties of steel are turned out, as against just a few in pre-liberation days.

mao tsetung thought has gone deep into the hearts of the people during the great proletarian cultural revolution. led by the revolutionary committee of the company and with the help of the people's liberation army men supporting the left, the workers have grasped revolution and promoted production and fulfilled or overfulfilled the state production plan 30 months running. the company has become self-sufficient in the supply of ores and spare parts. it has also delivered to inland areas sets of equipment for making and forging steel, repairing machines and testing.

adopt positive attitude toward coastal industries

people had divergent views on the prospects for the company. some said that it was good enough for the company, which is in a coastal province, to keep going at its current level and it could not be developed, still less support inland areas because its resources were limited and the equipment outmoded. others argued that the company had a great potential and could help inland areas once it was adequately developed.

the company revolutionary committee organized the workers and cadres to study chairman mao's famous report on "ten relations" and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and various erroneous ideas. they came to understand the vital importance of correctly handling the relation between coastal and inland industries. this is a strategic principle for building socialism in china. the development of inland industries is the main aspect and must be firmly grasped so that china's industry will be rationally distributed. at the same time, attention should be paid to coastal industries and the existing equipment and technical force should be used to the full to support inland industries better.

the revolutionary committee and the revolutionary masses maintained that the company had rich coal and iron resources and sufficient equipment. moreover, it had many workers armed with mao tsetung thought and tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, including some ten thousand veteran workers. all this provided favourable conditions for the development of the company.

the revolutionary committee and the workers resolutely carried out chairman mao's great principle "grasp revolution, promote production". over the past two years and more, they have reopened and enlarged several mines to produce iron and other ores and greatly raised the capacity for smelting iron and making steel and coke. they fulfilled the 1970 state production plan for iron ore, pig iron, steel and rolled steel 16 to 105 days ahead of schedule. the utilisation rate of blast furnaces and the coke consumption rate were at advanced levels. the consumption of raw material and production costs were lowered.

the company has provided a new inland steel plant with a complete set of equipment and many workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians. the workers said: "chairman mao's revolutionary principle is to develop coastal industries and support inland industries. we will resolutely carry it out."

smash fallacy "scale of an enterprise is fixed"

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agent in industry and communications po i-po in 1961 dished up a revisionist programme for running enterprises in an attempt to oppose and hold back the revolutionary mass movement in industry. according to the programme, the productive capacity of an enterprise once built was not to be changed, nor the range of its products.

in the light of conscientious study of chairman mao's philosophic concepts and the great "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", the company revolutionary committee and the revolutionary masses refuted this fallacy. they constantly expanded production and made striking progress in line with chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level."

the nanfen open-cut mine produced 43 per cent more iron ore last year than the designed capacity, thanks to the mass movement and the simultaneous development of excavation and stripping.

workers of the steel plant broke the fallacy "equipment cannot be improved" and renovated the no. 5 electric furnace. the furnace now turns out 18 tons of steel a heat as against 10 before.

since the steel workers grasped power over technical matters, they have done everything in the interests of the state. using china's rich minerals they turned out more than 30 new varieties of steel, contributing to the country's alloy steel production.

go full steam ahead with technical innovations

the company revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to relentlessly criticize liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy, his doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. it urged the workers to make full use of the existing equipment and work out technical innovations in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle commended by chairman mao. the workers have manufactured or improved some 390 pieces of large equipment and introduced 2,200 technical innovations over the past two years.

some people used to think that the imported equipment at the nanfen dressing plant was so advanced that it could not be improved. however, the workers used chairman mao's brilliant philosophic concepts to criticize this wrong notion. they said: "man's knowledge of the objective world develops from a lower to a higher level, so does science and technology." after making a scientific analysis of the equipment, the workers renovated the magnetic belt separator, the filter and some other devices and trial-produced a new heavy-medium table concentrator. the dressing capacity rose by over 70 per cent.

the no. 1 iron and steel plant has a blower made half a century ago. some people thought that it was too worn-out to be improved. but the workers renovated it and increased its output. the blower is still in operation.

many groups were set up composed of workers as the main body, revolutionary cadres and technicians. they combine revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach. lacking technical data and blue-prints, the group at the machinery and electrical appliances plant conducted "simulation tests" in transforming the transmission system of a steel-making electric furnace. after obtaining first-hand data, it made further study in the electric furnace workshop and revised the design. after 17 experiments it finally worked out a hydraulic device for automatic control of the electric furnace. without resting on their laurels, the group went on to use hydraulic devices to automatically tilt the electric furnace, open the furnace doors, turn the furnace roof and control the electrode and the electrode holder. these items are up to or above advanced world levels.

Big Northeast China Machine Tool Plants Turn Out New, Advanced Products

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 7, 1971)

workers of the no. 1, no. 2 and no. 3 machine tool plants of shenyang in northeast china designed and produced 18 new types of advanced machine tools in 1970. these include an all-variable multiple-spindle automatic lathe using hydraulic fluidic device, silicon controlled variable-speed turret lathe, programme control turret lathe, ordinary lathe with steel-ball stairless governor, universal horizontal boring machine and 40mm radial drilling machine.

most of the designs made by these plants before the great proletarian cultural revolution were based on foreign models of pre-world war ii vintage. the revolutionary initiative and creative power of the workers were stifled by the counter-revolutionary revisionist slavish comprador philosophy and doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents.

all this was brought to an end by 1970 when a vigorous mass technical innovations movement began shaping up. the workers of the no. 3 machine tool plant discussed how to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland. they studied chairman mao's teachings and fiercely criticized liu shao-chi's reactionary line. they were determined to turn out the kind of multiple-spindle automatic lathe the state required. the plant organized a three-in-one combination designing group with veteran workers making up the main body.

through two and a half months of hard struggle in making designs, experiments and improvements, the group designed and produced the lathe, using a hydraulic fluidic device.

the plant designed and produced six other new advanced machine tools the same year.

the workers of the no. 1 machine tool plant at the beginning of last year raised the watchword "build new machine tools that we design". everyone joined the efforts to design, improve and trial-produce. irrespective of workshops, shifts and type of work, the workers concentrated their wisdom and coordinated their efforts. veteran workers of the repair shop and high precision processing shop asked to process the main spindle of a new lathe when they learned that the plant intended to ask other factories to help since if lacked a special lathe. these workers renovated the existing equipment and in three days and three nights of intense work turned out the high-precision spindle on their improved ordinary lathe. from designing to production took only 40 days. the new lathe is easy to operate and is highly efficient.

following chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the revolutionary workers of the three plants dared to experiment and go on making revolution. they introduced many new techniques and work procedures. the workers of the no. 2 machine tool plant were determined to free themselves of foreign conventions and devise a new chinese lathe with a silicon controlled device. the workers had never seen such a lathe. but they are loyal to chairman mao and have the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they modestly learned from the fraternal factories and constantly summed up experience. after more than 200 experiments, they were able to design and manufacture such a horizontal boring machine in just six months. done in the old way, it would have taken three years to do designing and another year for trial-production.

SPORTS

Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Chinese High Jumper in Setting World Record

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1971)

28-year-old chinese high jumper ni chih-chin broke the men's world high jump record by clearing 2.29 metres in a track and field contest held in changsha, capital of central china's hunan province, on november 8, 1970.

an outstanding athlete nurtured by mao tsetung thought, ni chih-chin was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1965. since then he stepped up his effort to revolutionize his thinking under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. this is the basic reason for his success in the world's best high jump.

he had the honour of seeing the great leader chairman mao on the rostrum of tienanmen gate in may of last year during the rally held by the people of peking to support the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism and the rally to celebrate national day on october 1. he pledged that he would win honour for chairman mao by setting a new world record.

the cross bar was lifted to 2.29 metres after ni chih-chin had cleared 2.24 metres on the afternoon of november 8. the eyes of 80,000 spectators were riveted on him. he took firm, rapid steps and then cleared the bar lightly. the stadium burst into stormy applause. at that moment, however, a screw on one of the poles dropped off and the bar tilted, with one end higher than the other. this took place after he had made the jump, and the world record should be considered established. the spectators rose and cheered him: "this record should stand exclamation" but ni chih-chin was strict with himself. with firm confidence and supreme will power, he made a second try. he succeeded, fulfilling his pledge to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and for the socialist motherland.

prior to this success, ni chih-chin had met with various obstacles put in his way by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in physical culture.

one day in july 1963, while a student at the peking physical culture institute, ni chih-chin heard that soviet high jumper v. brumel had set a world record by clearing 2.28 metres. he at once went to the track and field grounds. he put the bar at 2.28 metres and sized up the height. it was on that day that young ni made up his mind to break the world record.

the following day, however, an agent of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in physical culture work tried to dampen down ni chih-chin's spirit. the training plan he worked out under the guidance of mao tsetung thought and in the light of his own conditions was turned down by a bourgeois authority on the grounds that in no foreign country was training done in this way. ni chih-chin retorted: "why should we chinese have to follow what the bourgeoisie in other lands do?"

ni chih-chin was not thwarted by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. invincible mao tsetung thought gave him courage and strength.

chairman mao teaches: "we the chinese nation have the spirit to fight the enemy to the last drop of our blood, the determination to recover our lost territory by our own efforts, and the ability to stand on our own feet in the family of nations." ni chih-chin studied this great teaching again and again. he became still more determined to break the world record so as to win honour for the motherland and the people.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of his home village in fukien province wrote him about this time, saying: "for the sake of our great leader chairman mao, for the sake of our great socialist motherland, we pledge to grow more grain and we hope that on your part you will set better records." their letter gave him more encouragement.

a bourgeois authority took from a foreign book what was described as a training method which included strolling, reading novels and angling. he described these items as indispensable for training in foreign countries while he never arranged to have the students study chairman mao's works. ni chih-chin said: "that programme is just bourgeois bilgewater." he and fellow students applied mao tsetung thougnt in analyzing and criticizing the programme advocated by the bourgeois authority. they said: "the bourgeois sportsmen go after championships, fame and gain. that's their way. we proletarian athletes should serve proletarian politics. the world outlook of the proletarian athletes and that of the bourgeois athletes are diametrically opposed. they have nothing in common." they rejected the revisionist stuff dished out by the bourgeois authority.

ni chih-chin holds high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and trains hard and tenaciously.

in the spring 1965 training season, ni chih-chin suddenly felt acute pain in his lead foot and had to interrupt his training for hospitalization. a medical examination showed an old aversion fracture of the anterior tubercle of the heel bone. during all that period he had never missed morning exercises even once. the day after he was hospitalized, ni chih-chin asked a nurse to bring him dumb-bells and sandbags. he did auxiliary training more than two hours each day. after recovering and leaving hospital, ni chih-chin undertook intensive training like the other athletes. one month later he cleared 2.22 metres and improved on the national high jump record of 2.21 metres he had set in 1964.

he trains and works single-mindedly. he does not rest even on holidays and keeps to his usual training hours. he trains strenuously, without holding any effort back, until he is weary. he never leaves the fields feeling fresh.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution ni chih-chin has been tempered in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. he and other sportsmen relentlessly criticized "championitis" (meaning the drive to win at any cost), "material incentives" and other revisionist claptrap pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents in the field of physical culture. this made them more aware of the struggle between the two lines. he has made greater efforts in the living study and application of chairman mao's works and has been chosen an activist on many occasions.

he firmly responded to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants". he and his comrades went on the peking outskirts to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants in the tapailou production brigade of the hunghsing (red star) people's commune to which the late communist fighter wang kuo-fu belonged. ni chih-chin gave excellent high jump exhibitions for the poor and lower-middle peasants. an old poor peasant said to kang chu-pei, ni chih-chin's coach, "there aren't many places in the world where a famous sportsman like ni chih-chin goes to the countryside and gives exhibitions for the poor and lower-middle peasants."

training for the revolution and to win honour for chairman mao, he makes practices constantly.

it was so hot one morning that even breathing was an effort. ni chih-chin was improving his form in clearing the bar. the bar was raised after every three jumps. he jumped more than 60 times and the bar was raised to the maximum height scheduled. if he cleared the height three times he would have completed the training assignment. but he did not make it in a dozen tries. it was noon and other athletes advised him to go back and rest. but he wouldn't. he raised his head and looked ahead at the placard with a quotation from chairman mao: "frequently a favourable situation recurs and the initiative is regained as a result of 'holding out a little longer'." he made 30 more tries before he cleared the final height. then he happily left the field.

It is with this persistence that Ni Chih-chin set the world high jump record. Training in recent years, he has often spent several hours repeating a single movement in the high jump. He has improved his skill by repeated practice and gradually grasped the law of high jumping and created his own style.

Ni Chih-chin is determined to take his achievements as the starting point and continue being modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness and strive for new heights.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Statement Denounces New US Imperialist War Adventure in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 7, 1971)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association published a statement yesterday severely denouning the new u.s. imperialist war adventure in indo-china. the statement calls on all progressive journalists in asia and africa to carry on an unremitting struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their accomplices, expose and denounce their criminal acts, and encourage the just struggle of the heroic indo-chinese peoples.

the statement said, "in an attempt to extricate themselves from their more and more disastrous defeat on the indo-chinese battlefield, the u.s. imperialists have recently started another desperate escalation of their war of aggression against the peoples of this region. immediately following the u.s. secretary of state rogers' declaration, on january 29, to the effect that the u.s. imperialists would make unrestricted use of their 'air power to the fullest possible extent' etc. in indo-china, hundreds of u.s. bombers launched a saturation bombing in the southern part of laos."

it said, for years already the u.s. imperialists, in addition to dispatching over 500,000 troops for direct aggression in south viet nam, have been using south viet nam and thailand as bases for carrying out air raids on the democratic republic of viet nam, laos and later on cambodia, and using thousands of thai puppet troops in laos. now, the u.s. forces together with the thai and south vietnamese puppet troops have started a flagrant and massive invasion into laos.

it said, "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association severely denounces the u.s. imperialists with nixon as their chieftain, for their frantic escalation of the aggressive war in indo-china, and points out that their criminal acts are but manifestations of their despair in face of the resolute struggle of and heavy counterblow meted out by the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples, leading to the bankruptcy of the so-called 'nixon doctrine'."

the statement said, "the scheme of using nuclear weapons which the u.s. aggressors are considering against the indo-chinese peoples will also meet the indomitable resistance of the latter and the firm opposition from the peoples of the whole world, including the american people themselves. they know that nuclear weapons are not to be feared, for nuclear weapons are mere paper tigers, just as u.s. imperialism is."

it said, "the only way for the afro-asian peoples to cope with u.s. imperialism is to persevere in unity, persist in fighting and mete out ever severer punishments to it. based on this conviction, the secretariat of the aaja, together with the peoples in asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world, whole-heartedly supports the resolute stand

taken by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the central committee of the patriotic front of laos and the royal government of the national union of cambodia as well as the indo-chinese peoples, to fight the aggressors till they drive u.s. imperialism completely out of indo-china."

the statement calls on all progressive journalists in asia and africa to sharpen still further their pen and carry on an unremitting struggle against the u.s. aggressors and their accomplices, exposing and denouncing their criminal acts, and encouraging the just struggle of the heroic indo-chinese peoples.

CHINA AND LAOS

Statement of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

statement of the ministry of foreign affairs
of the people's republic of china

february 8, 1971

on february 4, 1971, the central committee of the laotian patriotic front issued a statement, strongly condemning u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in saigon and bangkok for their large-scale invasion of laos and urgently calling on the armymen and people of the whole country to strengthen their unity with the vietnamese and cambodian peoples and rise in battle so as to resolutely defeat the new military adventure of the u.s. aggressors and defend the sovereignty, independence and neutrality of their country. the chinese government and people express their firmest support to this solemn statement of the laotian patriotic front.

in disregard of the strong opposition of the three peoples of indo-china and the people of the whole world, u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature is pushing forward at an accelerated tempo its plan of expanding the war of aggression in indo-china. a few days ago, the nixon government was still evasive and was trying to cover up its criminal scheme. now, throwing off its disguise and baring its ferocious features, it has flagrantly invaded laos. the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys in saigon and bangkok have dispatched armed forces in their tens of thousands to launch large-scale attacks on the southern areas of laos from the air and on the ground. at the same time, the u.s. aggressors have sent large numbers of additional saigon puppet troops to invade the eastern areas of cambodia and are wildly plotting to launch a sudden attack on north viet nam. such rabid acts on the part of the nixon government can only arouse the laotian people and the other peoples of indo-china to even more resolute resistance and hasten its thorough defeat.

the large-scale invasion of laos by u.s. imperialism is a grave provocation not only against the three peoples of indo-china but against the chinese people and the people of the

whole world as well. laos is a close neighbour of china. the chinese and laotian peoples are intimate brothers. the chinese government and people have long been resolved to make all-out efforts in giving support and assistance to the peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia to "defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chief of PLA General Staff Huang Yung-sheng Meets Korean Military Attache Sr. Col. Chang Rae Hon, Deputy Military Attache Capt. Mun Song Taek

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, yesterday evening met senior colonel chang rae hon, military attache, and captain mun song taek, deputy military attache, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in the people's republic of china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

chai cheng-wen and lu kuei, leading members of the chinese departments concerned, were present.

Korean Military Attache Gives Reception to Celebrate 23rd Anniversary of Founding of Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

senior colonel chang rae hon, military attache of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, this evening gave a reception to warmly celebrate the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army.

attending the reception were:

huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the general staff of the p.l.a.; and

prince norodom yuvaneath, son of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia chau seng, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and wife, and vice-minister van piny and wife.

hyon jun guk, korean ambassador to china, and his wife were present.

military attache chang rae hon and deputy chief of general staff wu fa-hsien spoke at the reception, which was permeated with the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples and between the armies of china and korea.

sr. col. chang rae hon said: the korean people's army is an army founded personally by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean revolution, and though founded after liberation as a regular army, it is a glorious revolutionary army with a long history of about 40 years and brilliant revolutionary traditions.

he said: during the period of the peaceful construction, the people's army frustrated in every step the ceaseless sabotage and subversive activities and aggressive provocations of the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and reliably defended the creative labour of our people in building the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half of the republic and a new fatherland. the heroic service and immortal achievements of the korean people's army who defeated the u.s. imperialist aggressors during the fatherland liberation war occupy the most brilliant place in the glorious militant course of our people's army.

sr. col. chang rae hon said: in 1950, when the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackey unleashed aggressive war without warning, the entire people and the people's army firmly armed with the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung rose up as one in the glorious struggle against the aggressors, upholding the call of the leader, "all for the victory of war", and brought a shameful defeat to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won historic victory.

he said: the fraternal chinese people, intimate comrades-in-arms, who have shared their fate with our people in the protracted arduous struggle against the common enemy, sent the volunteers organized by their fine sons and daughters in the difficult period of our people to help our people in the just struggle with blood. the brave fighters of the chinese people's volunteers who ran to the korean front rendered immortal services and set a living example of proletarian internationalism, upholding the teaching of comrade mao tsetung, "cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in korea."

he said: the people's army, which was tempered further more and got rich experience through the arduous trials of the fatherland liberation war, in the post war period, too, has been thoroughly frustrating in every step such provocative manoeuvres of aggression and war ceaselessly perpetrated by u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique. today our country is ready to be able to defeat any aggressors. our people and people's army do not want to provoke others first but will never allow anyone to provoke them even a little. in the future, too, if the imperialists jump at us by force of arms, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive.

he pointed out: u.s. imperialism was scheming to materialize their aggressive designs by mobilizing japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in asia. but u.s. imperialism should take into account of the present situation in asia. today the flames of the struggle against u.s. and for national salvation by the peoples of the three countries in indo-china was rising furiously and u.s. imperialism had landed in a difficult position.

sr. col. chang rae hon said that the people's republic of china had made great achievements in the struggle for socialist construction and to strengthen national defence under the wise leadership of the communist party of china. the korean people and the people's army rejoice over all these achievements as their own.

sr. col. chang rae hon stressed: the militant friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of korea and china, established in the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and having overcome the historical trials, cannot be broken by whatever power and is invincible. the korean people and the people's army will fight and win forever hand in hand firmly with the fraternal chinese people and the people's liberation army in the common struggle against the aggression of u.s.-japanese imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

in his speech, comrade wu fa-hsien said: during korea's fatherland liberation war, the korean people's army personally founded by comrade premier kim il sung, inheriting and carrying forward the glorious tradition of armed struggle against japanese aggression and displaying dauntless revolutionary heroism, fought bravely together with the korean people and defeated the u.s. aggressors, performing great meritorious deeds for the defence of the independence and security of the fatherland and making important contributions to and setting a brilliant example for the world revolutionary people's struggle against imperialism. after the korean armistice, the korean people's army, acting upon the teachings of comrade premier kim il sung, has grasped the guns firmly in their hands and vigilantly guarded the anti-imperialist outpost in the east, repeatedly smashing the armed provocations made by u.s. imperialism and the pak jung hi puppet clique from the air, sea and land and firmly safeguarding the security of the northern part of the fatherland. the glorious militant history over the past 23 years shows that the korean people's army is a heroic army of the people and a staunch force at the anti-imperialist front in the east. we are elated and inspired by every achievement scored by the korean people's army in their great cause of safeguarding and building their fatherland, and sincerely wish the korean army and people still greater victories in the cause of fighting u.s. imperialist aggression, realizing the unification of the fatherland and building socialism by holding high the banner of the 5th congress of the korean workers' party.

comrade wu fa-hsien pointed out: the present situation is getting better and better in the revolutionary struggle of the world peoples against u.s. imperialism. the wave of revolutionary struggles against u.s. imperialist aggression and expansion and for the defence of national independence and sovereignty is surging forward vigorously. however, it is impossible for u.s. imperialism and any of its running dogs to draw lessons from their defeats. in indo-china, the u.s. aggressors have carried out wanton bombing raids against the democratic republic of viet nam and have received telling blows from the vietnamese people. they have dispatched planes, warships and "advisers" and directed the lon nol clique and south vietnamese puppet troops to launch desperate attacks on the cambodian people, and again have received severe punishment by the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people. now they are mustering forces to launch fresh attacks on the laotian people, and they are bound to suffer new disastrous defeat in the end. in korea, while playing the tricks of troop withdrawal, u.s. imperialism is strengthening and expanding the south korean puppet troops and carrying out incessant military and armed provocations against the northern part of korea and, in collusion with

japanese militarism, is trying to realize its dream of perpetuating the forcible occupation of south korea. the korean people's great leader comrade premier kim il sung pointed out long ago: "should the u.s. and japanese imperialists unleash a new venturesome war of aggression again, oblivious of the lessons of history, the korean people will, as in the past, fight the enemy to the end together with the chinese people in order to defend their socialist gains and safeguard peace in asia and the rest of the world." we are deeply convinced that all military adventures by u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs will be utterly smashed in face of the united struggle of the heroic korean army and people and in face of the united struggle of the korean and chinese peoples, the three peoples of indo-china and the people of other asian countries.

comrade wu fa-hsien went on: the peoples and armed forces of china and korea have become close comrades-in-arms and brothers in the protracted struggle against japanese and u.s. imperialism. many fine sons and daughters of the korean people laid down their lives in the chinese people's long revolutionary struggle. when u.s. imperialism invaded korea and gravely menaced the security of our country, the korean people and the korean people's army bore the brunt and made great national sacrifices. when the chinese people's volunteers were fighting in korea, the korean workers' party, the korean government, people and army gave them meticulous care and wholehearted support. all this constituted the korean people's tremendous support and assistance to the chinese people.

comrade wu fa-hsien stated: the chinese people and army have always highly treasured their great friendship and militant unity with the korean people and army, and are determined to make constant efforts for the further consolidation and strengthening of this friendship and unity. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao pointed out: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy." following this teaching of chairman mao's, the chinese people and chinese people's liberation army, who have been tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, resolutely support the korean people and army in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the realization of the unification of the fatherland until complete victory.

also present were:

leading members of the p.l.a. general departments, services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, yen chun, chou jen-chieh, chang chien-kun, ting pen-chun, li chia-yi, hu chi-tsai, liu chin-hsuan, tung chen-piao, sung yu-lin, liu fu, chai cheng-wen and chang chih; and

leading members of the departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including li chiang, keng piao, fang yi, huang tso-chen, han nien-lung, li yao-wen, chung yu-yi, shen chien, jen yun-chung, kuo lu, tsao cheng, chao cheng-hung and wang kuo-chuan.

also present were heads of diplomatic missions and military attaches of foreign embassies.

Former CPV Heroes' Article Praises Heroic Korean People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an article today in commemoration of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army. the article, entitled "heroic army, close comrades-in-arms", was written by the 8th squad of a certain unit of the chinese people's liberation army, a former chinese people's volunteers unit which was awarded the order of merit, special class, and the title of "heroic squad of the democratic people's republic of korea". it reads:

on the occasion of celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the korean people's army, we, imbued with profound proletarian internationalist feelings, extend the warmest greetings to the heroic korean people's army exclamation

the heroic korean people's army is a revolutionary armed force personally founded by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people. having inherited and carried forward the glorious tradition of the anti-japanese armed struggle, the korean people's army displayed indomitable heroism in the great fatherland liberation war and finally defeated u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious enemy of the world people, after three years of bloody battles. by winning great victory in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression, the korean people have not only safeguarded the independence of their fatherland and the fruits of victory of the revolution, but also made important contributions to the world people's revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

since the korean armistice, the korean people's army and the industrious, hard-working and brave korean people, bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance, have swiftly healed the war wounds, and made tremendous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction. the heroic korean people's army is both the defender and the builder of its fatherland.

in the past decade and more, the korean people's army has been safeguarding the independence and security of its fatherland with high revolutionary vigilance, incesantly dealing head-on blows at u.s. imperialism and the south korean puppet clique for their armed provocations, and winning one great victory after another.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in the course of the just struggle against aggression and in defence of peace, the heroic korean people and the chinese people have cemented in blood their comradeship-in-arms". our squad took part in the war of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea and was awarded the honourable title of "heroic squad of the democratic people's republic of korea". in the years of fighting shoulder to shoulder with our comrades-in-arms -- the korean people's army, we marched forward across snow-bound land and frozen rivers, charged enemy positions and heavily eliminated the u.s. aggressors. on the korean battlefield, the two peoples and two fraternal armies of china and korea wrote in blood a magnificent epic of fighting in unity.

the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples and two armies are forged personally by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. they are founded on proletarian internationalism and are unbreakable. just as comrade

kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has pointed out: "in the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the korean and chinese people deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny." our militant friendship of unity are just like the evergreen pines and cypresses on the chang pai mountains and the ever-running water of the yalu river.

at present, u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are besieged ring upon ring by the world people. but, not reconciled to their defeat, they are putting up a death-bed struggle. recently u.s. imperialism has continuously launched frantic military provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea on the ground and from the air and the sea. at the same time it has provided the pak jung hi clique with a large amount of military "aid" to intensify the arming of the south korean puppet troops and redeployed its aggressive forces in south korea. it has also stepped up the revival of japanese militarism to use it as a shock force in its aggression against korea and asia. it is very clear that u.s. imperialism is attempting to continue its forcible occupation of south korea and re-invade the democratic people's republic of korea. we firmly support the korean people in all their just struggles against any aggression by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the pak jung hi clique and in defence of the security of their fatherland. no frantic provocations by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs can scare the korean people. the 3,000 li expanse of korea with all its beautiful mountains and rivers is surely to be re-unified and the 40 million korean people are surely to get together again. this is an inevitable trend of history which nobody can stop.

the chinese people's liberation army, together with the people of the whole country, will, as always, fight in close unity with the fraternal korean people, the korean people's army and the people the world over. should u.s. imperialism and its running dogs dare to impose another war on the korean people, it can be said with certainty that they will meet with ever more disastrous defeats.

long live the great, blood-cemented friendship between the chinese and korean peoples exclamation

CHINA AND US

"It Is Like Catching at a Straw for Nixon to Use Nuclear Weapons," Says Peking Airman

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

following is an article entitled "it is like catching at a straw for nixon to use nuclear weapons" written by wei jing-yu of a certain airforce unit in peking. the article reads:

since coming into office, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon has been sliding down the beaten track of expanding the war of aggression against indo-china once traversed by kennedy and johnson. though he emerged even more frenzied, ferocious and insidious than his predecessors, he has suffered more disastrous defeats. of late, to extricate himself from the predicament in indo-china, nixon has embarked on a new war venture by frantically committing a series of crimes of expanding and intensifying the war of aggression. swedish

and japanese papers have recently revealed that the nixon government in its desperate struggle is contemplating the use of nuclear weapons in its war of aggression in indo-china, and is sounding out public opinion on this.

the u.s. imperialists and all reactionaries are advocates of the theory that weapons decide everything. they are doing their utmost to brag about and play up the "might" of nuclear weapons and regard them as a straw at which they can catch to save their lives. as revealed by foreign press, as early as between 1966 and 1968, the u.s. government discussed the use of tactical nuclear weapons in viet nam. since last autumn, some u.s. bourgeois publications have now and then carried articles encouraging the use of nuclear weapons in indo-china. under the u.s. instigation, the thieu-ky puppet clique of south viet nam forced several million residents in the northern part of south viet nam to move to the south. the united states has been making active preparations both in public opinion and organizational work for the use of nuclear weapons.

in modern history, whenever a new weapon is invented, imperialism always over-estimates its role to an undue extent. in the 1920's and 1930's, g. douhet of italy boasted that "the air force decides all"; and guderian of germany bragged that "the tank decides all". however, it turned out to be the ignominious defeats of the german and italian fascists in the end. similarly, nuclear weapons are not the decisive factor of victory or defeat in war. they are not as all-powerful and miraculous as the u.s. imperialists and the modern revisionists boast about. as early as atom bombs were invented and still monopolized by u.s. imperialism, the great leader chairman mao wirely pointed out: "can atom bombs decide wars? no, they can't." "the atom bomb is a paper tiger which the u.s. reactionaries use to scare people. it looks terrible, but in fact it isn't." a series of historical facts after world war two have fully testified to the infinite correctness of this thesis of chairman mao's. in the past 20 years and more, the world people have won victories in their struggle against u.s. imperialism when the united states possessed the atom bomb. in 1954 when the french imperialists met a crushing blow in the dien bien phu battle in viet nam, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon, then vice-president, advocated in washington the use of nuclear weapons. but the result was that french imperialism sustained disastrous defeats and was eventually driven out of viet nam. the united states which possessed nuclear weapons could do nothing about it. in korea, the u.s. aggressors with nuclear weapons were badly battered by the korean and chinese people and met with shameful defeats.

the nuclear weapon is a weapon of mass slaughter. but its appearance can in no way change the nature of imperialism as a paper tiger; nor can it scare the revolutionary people of the world. chairman mao has taught us: "weapons are an important factor in war, but not the decisive factor; it is people, not things, that are decisive." the revolutionary experience of the people of china and other countries of the world has fully testified to this truth.

the war of the three indo-chinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has won extensive support from the revolutionary people the world over. in the past year, the three peoples have further badly battered the u.s. aggressors and scored great victories on the vast battlefields, setting a brilliant example that "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." fiercely pounded by the revolutionary storm of the world people, u.s. imperialism is getting bogged down deeper and deeper.

should it dare to defy universal condemnation and use nuclear weapons in indo-china, u.s. imperialism is bound to meet with resolute opposition and angry denunciation from the world people. the war-monger nixon and his followers can never escape the severe punishment by the people of the world.

US

Nixon Admits in Economic Message Failure of US Economic Policy

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

in his economic message to congress on february 1 amidst dark clouds looming over the u.s. economy, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon tried to cope with the daily worsening economic crisis by the method of cutting out a piece of flesh from one part of the body to patch up a sore on another part. this shows that hemmed in by economic and financial crises the nixon administration is at the end of its tether. the message is a confession of failure of this administration's economic policy.

when he came to office two years ago, nixon took over from lyndon johnson an awful mess characterized by unprecedentedly serious financial crisis and malignant inflation. he then boasted that he would "contain inflation within six months". he also put forward a so-called "stringent" economic policy. that is, to cut back some government spending so as to maintain a balanced budget, to raise the bank interest rate and tighten credit so as to control currency circulation. but, as a result of the continuous expansion of the u.s. aggressive war in indo-china, the huge military expenditure could by no means be cut down, and inflation continued to grow rapidly. on the other hand, the tightening of credit did great harm to production in u.s. monopoly enterprises which depended on big credit for circulating capital. side by side with the steadily worsening financial crisis, a new economic crisis erupted in august 1969 which brought about an unremitting drop in industrial production.

nixon admitted dismally in his economic message that "we are facing the greatest economic test of the postwar era" as well as "one of the largest inflations in american history", and that they were also "accompanied by some decline on output and rise in unemployment."

in fact, the u.s. economy is much worse than what nixon had described with mincing words. in 1970, u.s. gross national output dropped for the first time since 1958; industrial production went down last november to the level of january 1968, a backslide of nearly three years. the operation capacity of the country's enterprises only reached 72 per cent, the lowest in the previous 12 years. unemployment rose sharply and became the highest in nine years in last december. as many as 10,000 enterprises went bankrupt last year. even the pennsylvania central transportation co., the biggest u.s. railroad monopoly, announced its bankruptcy on june 21 last. at the same time, commodity prices went up by 5.5 per cent last year against a 4.6 per cent rise a year before nixon took office. before and after nixon presented his recent economic message, there were already announcements of price increases in steel, aluminium and postage. there was also a sharp rise in the price of consumer goods in january

this year. not long ago, the u.s. capitalist weekly "times" revealed in an article that there have been five years of accelerating price increases. "in the so-far unsuccessful struggle to contain that inflation, the u.s. in 1970 stumbled into a recession that richard nixon had promised to avoid." some u.s. newspapers have described the economic situation in the united states last year as "depressed", "worst", "real hardship", "panic" and "toughest".

in face of the situation, it is difficult for nixon to go on with his "stringent" policy, therefore he put forth in his economic message this year the so-called "expansionary" policy, that is to give the ailing u.s. economy a shot in the arm by resorting to increasing government expenditure, especially military spending. he said: "total spending should rise as rapidly as possible" so as to achieve "full employment and full production". "our first task must be to assure more rapid expansion", he added. on january 29, nixon presented a fiscal 1972 budget with deficit amounting to 11,600 million u.s. dollars according to book account. he reduced the bank interest rate for four times successively within the last two months and signed a decree to slash tax to the amount of 2,700 million u.s. dollars for the monopoly capitalists. nixon held that "1971 will be a better year, leading to a good year in 1972" after taking these measures.

can the "expansionary" policy put forward by nixon really function? people can still remember that what nixon resorted to now was just the old stuff adopted by johnson in the past and called by nixon "one of the largest inflations in american history." in order to "stimulate economy" at that time, johnson continuously expanded the aggressive war in viet nam and issued banknotes in large quantities which resulted in soaring prices and ever mounting resentment of the people. now, nixon, in a more difficult position than johnson, again picked up the rubbish left by johnson to cope with financial and economic crises. the endeavour is tantamount to quenching thirst by drinking poison and cannot solve the daily-worsening economic crisis. it will inevitably lead the financial crisis to an uncontrollable state. this so-called "expansionary" policy of incurring a big financial deficit is a road to doom, and nixon himself is well aware of it. he noted in his economic message last year: "a federal budget deficit, which would require the treasury to become again a net borrower in the capital markets... might bring this (either serious recession or rivived inflation) about." now he has no alternative but to head for his doom, indicating that he has no other way out. even the u.s. bourgeois press noted that nixon's "expansion" is "quite a gamble". what awaits him in the gamble is a more disastrous failure than that of johnson.

the vicious circle from johnson's "expansionary" policy to nixon's "stringent" policy, and again to nixon's "expansionary" policy, shows that nixon's economic policy has failed in the two years since he took office and that u.s. imperialism is bogged down deeper and deeper in the quagmire of the economic and financial crisis. nixon's "expansionary" policy will speed up the bankruptcy of, instead of healing the hopeless u.s. economy.

"Nixon Doctrine" Is One of Aggression and War

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 8, 1971)

the new military venture perpetrated by u.s. imperialism in indo-china is another stark exposure of the frenzied and reckless character of the nixon government. it shows that the "nixon doctrine" is nothing but a doctrine of aggression and war.

according to news from different sources, u.s. aggressor troops and south vietnamese puppet troops totalling tens of thousands have been massed somewhere in south vietnam bordering on laos and cambodia and a part of these troops have invaded laos and cambodia. as the saigon puppet clique admitted, about 18,000 south vietnamese puppet troops under u.s. air and artillery support intruded into the liberated area in northeastern cambodia on the early morning of february 4. the nixon government has made every effort to cover up its new crime of aggression apart from imposing a strict news blackout on the event. in a talk on february 4, the u.s. secretary of defence melvin r. laird avoided speaking about the invasion of laos but made clear that the "movement" of u.s. and south vietnamese puppet troops somewhere in south viet nam near the laotian border "was accomplished" and that "about 10,000 american troops are involved, over-all, in the northernmost first military region and in support of south vietnamese operations in cambodia". but facts are facts and cannot be hidden by news blackout. an a.f.p. report from quang tri, south viet nam, dated february 2 on the u.s. and puppet military move towards laos said: "thousands of military trucks were moving bumper to bumper today along the two highways here leading, respectively, towards laos and north viet nam. along the sides of the roads helmeted troops with full field packs and arms were also moving in uninterrupted columns. hundreds of helicopters whirled overhead." white house press secretary ronald ziegler told newsmen on february 4 that the operation by the u.s. and its saigon henchmen was "in its first stage" and that it was "difficult to project what future action would occur". this explanation of ziegler's gave a hint of the design of u.s. imperialism and south vietnamese puppet clique to commit further crimes of aggression. in the last few days, nixon held repeated secret talks with his top-ranking military and administrative officials and c.i.a. chieftains presumably to "discuss the laotian situation". this is another proof of u.s. imperialism's criminal schemes.

the nixon government wantonly sent troops to invade cambodia and expanded its aggressive war at the end of april last year under the pretext of implementing the "nixon doctrine" and pushing ahead the plan of "vietnamization" of the aggressive war in viet nam and "protecting" the lives of the aggressor troops. now, in less than a year, the nixon government repeated the old tricks and expanded its aggressive war a step further. nixon and his like asserted that they are doing so in order to enable the united states to "withdraw" its troops from indo-china, and that in order to "withdraw", they must advance first. this is shameless gangsters logic exclamation it reveals the aggressive nature of the nixon government.

this new war venture was long planned by the nixon government. when u.s. secretary of defence laird went to saigon and bangkok to make new deployments for aggression at the beginning of last january, he clamoured that the threat from southern laos was increasing. rogers also said at his press conference on january 29: "between now and may 1, there is a very critical period". during his stay in america for consultations with

nixon, u.s. "ambassador" in saigon bunker asserted that the year 1971 "may also be a potentially dangerous time". this is a flagrant and despicable attempt to create excuses for the u.s. imperialists to invade laos and further enlarge and intensify its war of aggression in indo-china.

one can still remember that after sending its troops together with south vietnamese puppet troops to invade cambodia, u.s. imperialism tried to whip up a four-party counter-revolutionary alliance, made up of the lon nol clique and the extreme-rightist laotian reactionaries with the south vietnamese puppet clique and the thanom traitor clique of thailand as the backbones, to do its bidding so as to perpetuate its aggression in indo-china. before the u.s. imperialists began this new war venture, lon nol went to saigon on january 21 at the head of a big delegation to discuss with the chieftains of the south vietnamese puppet regime how "to improve the relations and strengthen links" between the two. immediately afterwards, thanom went to saigon to carry out sinister activities under the pretext of "inspecting" the thai mercenaries in south viet nam. thanom clamoured on february 3 in bangkok that the united states might use south vietnamese troops to fight in laos. it was reported that when u.s. imperialism and the south vietnamese puppet clique sent reinforcements to cambodia, the thai reactionaries also had three divisions poised in areas bordering on cambodia for a sinister purpose. on january 27, nguyen van thieu went to phnom penh. obviously, these frequent contacts between puppets and lackeys and their frenzied clamours were closely connected with the new war venture of u.s. imperialism. it was reported that a secret agreement was reached between the south vietnamese puppet clique and the rightist laotian troops under the instigation and through the intermediary of u.s. imperialism. under the agreement, the south vietnamese puppet clique may send divisions of troops 35-50 miles deep into the laotian territory whenever it deems necessary. the report also said that the military chieftains of the south vietnamese puppet regime will hold regular meetings with their laotian counterparts "to coordinate border operations". laird said in a speech in san francisco on january 28: "a partnership is developing between cambodian and south vietnamese forces ... as these nations meet enemy forces with the manpower needed for ground combat, we are supplying assistance in the form of arms and equipment and air power." a.f.p. noted that these words of laird constituted another step of the pentagon to press public opinion to agree to the assuming of wider obligations in cambodia. this clearly shows that u.s. imperialism is trying to drive these puppets and stooges together, making them provide the cannon-fodder with the u.s. supplying the money and arms as well as air and sea support, to perpetuate its war of aggression in indo-china.

it is noteworthy that while embarking on the adventure of widening the war, u.s. imperialism is preparing public opinion for the eventual use of nuclear weapons as the final means to stave off defeat. c. ravenal, former defence department official and member of the institute for policy studies, wrote an article in "foreign affairs" entitled "the nixon doctrine is radioactive". he said: "the nixon doctrine neither reduces our potential involvement in asian conflicts, nor resolves the resulting dilemma by providing convincingly for a defence that will obviate reliance on nuclear weapons." ravenal threatened: "in certain extremities, we might be forced to the final choice among unlimited conventional escalation, defeat of our forces or use of nuclear weapons." but if the nixon administration should choose to use unclear weapons as a final resort in its desperate struggle in indo-china, it will surely arouse an unprecedentedly violent storm

against u.s. imperialism in the whole world including the united states. nuclear weapons can neither intimidate the indo-chinese peoples nor save u.s. imperialism from its doom.

in spite of the desperate efforts of the nixon administration to cover up its crimes of new war venture, its action has aroused the concern of u.s. public opinion. the "washington evening star" said in an article: "an allied invasion of laos... if that is what is going on,... appears destined to have world-wide repercussions similar to those provoked last spring by the incursion into cambodia." the "new york times" wrote editorially: "such an extension of the fighting into a new arena would represent an admission of the failure of earlier sorties into cambodia and of massive american air interdiction throughout indo-china to achieve decisive results." "vietnamizing cambodia and laos ... can only raise the risk of a wider war and deeper american entanglement in an endless conflict throughout southeast asia." "has the white house learned nothing from the tragic experience that grew out of president lyndon b. johnson's rash decisions ... just six short years ago?" the paper asked. some senators considered that the news blackout clamped down by the nixon administration and the developments in indo-china were "further indications of a widening involvement on the part of the united states" in the war in indo-china, and that this would involve "serious political and military risks".

one who plays with fire will have his finger burnt exclamation the indo-chinese peoples, together with the peoples of the world, will certainly sweep the u.s. imperialists and all their stooges in indo-china into the garbage heap of history exclamation

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Pool the Wisdom of the Masses, Tutor Them in the Study of Philosophy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1971)

The Party branch of Kaoyüan brigade of Fu-an commune in Tungt'ai hsien, Kiangsu Province, in leading the poor and lower-middle peasants as well as commune members in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, has earnestly developed the tutorial activity of "officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers and soldiers teach each other" with very good results.

Last autumn the poor and lower-middle peasants of the Kaoyüan brigade conducted a study class for the study of "On Practice" and the tutoring was carried out by a cadre of the brigade. This cadre spent several days and wrote a tutorial lecture more than 10,000-characters long, and the lecture took more than half a day to deliver. The poor and lower-middle peasants said that the lecture was too profound, and they were not able to remember it at all.

With this problem in mind, the Party branch of the brigade studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "The Marxist philosophy of dialectical materialism has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat. The other is its practicability: it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice."

Everybody profoundly realized that the attending of tutorial classes for study of philosophy must be closely linked to reality and the running of these classes must closely rely on the masses. It won't do for a small number of people to mount the rostrum and rasp out terms, flaunt abstractions and play with words. Therefore they began relying on the masses in guiding the study of "On Practice."

The poor and lower-middle peasants from the No. 3 production team took a green turnip to the rostrum in tutoring the study of "On Practice." By adopting the method of lecturing as well as asking questions, and teaching as well

as discussing, they obtained very good results. They said this strain of green turnip was introduced in 1960 from the outside. In the first year they planted the turnip, the leaves were broad and thick, but the root was very small. The various production teams, by means of analytical research, initially discovered the cause. In the second year of practice, each team used the knowledge acquired from the previous year in conducting experiments, and the result was although the greater part of the green turnips had large tubers, those of a small part remained small. Everybody made a further summing up of the experience of the success as well as the lessons of the failure, and after several years of making practice and gaining knowledge, practicing again and gaining knowledge again, they were finally able to grasp the laws of the growth of green turnips. Using these law for directing production, they were able to get a bumper harvest in green turnip every year.

This clearly explained that knowledge came from practice, and practice led to theoretical knowledge, which in turn was applied back in practice to guide practice, and in the process of further testing in practice, knowledge was enriched even more. By linking this tutoring with reality, everybody wanted to take part in the discussion with one and all trying to put in a word and the discussion became lively and active. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily, "This is a good method. With everybody talking about problems and doing things with their own hands, the study of philosophy has become more lively."

In the past year and more, the Party branch of this brigade, leading the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in combining the practice of the three great revolutionary movements with the study of philosophy and pooling the wisdom of the masses in carrying out tutoring, helped them to study such basic concepts as "one dividing into two," "placing practice in the first position," "the two flying leaps," "philosophical struggle," "man is the decisive factor," "grasping the principal aspect of contradiction," "internal cause and external cause," "phenomenon and essence", the "two different aspects of a contradiction", etc.

In the course of study, the Party branch, on the basis of the special features of the rural areas, developed mass tutorial activities on a large scale in the fields, in the threshing yards and in neighborhood study classes to enable the masses in the study of philosophy to always have something new to learn. The more they studied the more interesting the subject would become. The principal methods of doing so are as follows:

1. A concept is to be discussed by everyone, so that by more discussion it could be more thoroughly understood.

On the basis of the development of the situation of a certain period and the existing ideas of the cadres and masses, the Party branch determines the study of a single concept. At the same time Chairman Mao's relevant quotations are printed and distributed to rouse all to study truly. All discuss the knowledge they have gained and their understanding. Opinions are gathered from various sources and used to greater advantage. After that, the Party branch of the brigade, pooling the correct understanding of the masses, returns

to the masses to carry out tutoring. The close linking up of tutoring with reality is effective in pinpointing problems and proves to be eminently successful.

Last March, in a struggle against drought, there existed among some of the cadres and masses the thought of relying on machines and aid from outside brigades. The Party branch thereupon organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's thesis concerning internal and external causes. By means of mass study, discussion and application, everybody further deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's policy of "self-reliance." The Party branch of the brigade summed up their understanding and made a tutorial report, "Relying not on nature and the elements but on ourselves" which greatly stimulated the revolutionary activism of the cadres and the masses to wage arduous struggle. The will to struggle of everybody was heightened and they fought on the front-line of the anti-drought battle to score a bumper harvest for the summer.

2. One person tutors while everybody else makes comments, so that by means of mass comment the content of tutoring can be made more complete and the level can be raised higher still.

When studying a new concept, the tutors are sometimes sent first to hold tutorial classes, and later the various teams, groups and squads are urged to hold criticism: To criticize whether or not the tutors have explained the concept thoroughly, and whether it has been properly linked up with reality, etc. After the views of the masses have been pooled together, they will conduct tutoring again. By repeating the process several times, the content of tutoring could be gradually made more complete.

3. In the course of study, when questions of doubt are raised by the masses, the Party branch would not adopt the expedient of having them arbitrarily decided by the cadres, but would hand over the problems to the masses for discussion and to find the answers through their collective effort.

4. In the course of study, when diverging views appear, the Party branch should give full play to democracy and urge every household and family to launch a debate so as to unify understanding by means of debates.

By pooling the wisdom of the masses and tutoring the masses in the study of philosophy, the Party branch of Kaoyüan brigade has implemented the mass line and brought to light the fine style of linking up theory with reality, resulting in a lively and active situation in the study and application of philosophy to appear throughout the brigade, thereby effectively setting in motion the development of revolution and production. The whole brigade last year triumphed over a historically unprecedented calamity of flooding and waterlogging. The average per mow yield of grain topped the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" and a bumper harvest was also obtained in cotton.

* * *

Be Good Tutors in Spreading Dialecticism

by

The poor and lower-middle peasants' tutoring group for the study of philosophy of Maop'ing production team, Peihsiang commune, Loch'ang hsien, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1971)

Can poor and lower-middle peasants take up the work of tutoring in the study of philosophy? This problem has been gradually solved by us through practice.

There was a commune member in our team who used to be afraid of hardship and tiresome work and whose work zeal was not high. During harvesting, while others could harvest eight fen of land in a single day, she could harvest only slightly more than four fen. We studied with her Chairman Mao's brilliant work of the "three constantly read articles" and her awareness of doing farming for the revolution was heightened. By exerting her revolutionary work zeal, she was able to harvest six fen in one day and was commended by the production team. However, some commune members said, "She only did six fen whereas we did eight. She should consider herself lucky not to be criticized. There is no reason for the commendation."

Li Ch'iu-ti, the tutor for the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the team felt that this "ratio of six to eight" involved a philosophical principle. The advanced and the backward could be said to be antagonistic and the two of them must be viewed from the standpoint of development. Although the "ratio of six to eight" did not permit the backward to catch up with the advanced, but the leap from four to six clearly showed that the backward was beginning to change into the advanced. Such progress should be given publicity to stimulate her into catching up with the advanced. If the advanced remained arrogant and complacent and, if they remained inert and would not progress, they would fall behind and become backward.

Thereupon Li Ch'iu-ti held a tutorial class on the subject of "the need to regard problems from the standpoint of development." The lesson was lively as well as practical, and everybody said, "The publicity given by the production team was correct. This is indeed a good lesson."

By means of this incident, our confidence in taking up tutorial work for the study of philosophy was heightened. We further studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the practicability and class nature of dialectical materialism of Marxist philosophy, reviewed the history of the struggle between the two lines on the study of philosophy and discussed the question of "Can people with mud on their feet study philosophy?" Everybody realized that the philosophical works of Chairman Mao were written for the workers, peasants and soldiers, and that therefore the working people should by right be the masters of philosophy and should be most qualified to study and discuss it. Everybody said: "The 'theory that philosophy is something mysterious' was disseminated by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i as well as Yang Hsien-chen and his clique

because they wanted to oppose the study of philosophy by workers, peasants and soldiers and to restore capitalism. In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, we whose feet are covered with mud should mount the platform to teach philosophy."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "How is Marxist-Leninist theory to be linked with the practice of the Chinese revolution? To use a common expression, it is by 'shooting the arrow at the target.' As the 'arrow' is to the 'target,' so is Marxism-Leninism to the Chinese revolution."

The year and more of practice has taught us that in order to attend well the tutorial class for philosophy, it is necessary to have a target to aim at and to combine theory with reality. Because of that we regularly conduct analytical research with the commune members with close reference to the current situation and tasks of the three great revolutionary movements, and, with reference to some living ideas, teach the commune members how to solve a problem by learning one philosophical concept of Chairman Mao for the purpose, thus constantly heightening the awareness of all to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. At times when the task of production is heavy, lectures are given on the relations between politics and production, between people and things, between difficult progress and smooth progress. When distribution of income is made, lectures are given on the relations between the overall situation and the local situation, between the individual and the collective, and between spendings and savings. Upon the discovery that some of the comrades show signs of being mentally numbed by peace during the class struggle, lectures are given on the relations between the essence and the phenomenon, and between "quiescence" and unrest in class struggle.

In that way, the tutorial class not only plays the role of providing the impetus for the three great revolutionary movements, but also enables the commune members to grasp by degrees some fundamental viewpoints in Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

Some time ago there was a rich peasant element in the village who took advantage of the weakness of a young girl's dissatisfaction with rural life to disseminate the fallacy of "there is no prospect in the countryside" and tried to arrange her marriage to a "person in the city." Many people felt that it was a new trend in the class struggle and a new trick played by the class enemies on the young people. However there were those who maintained "a grown man should take a wife, and a grown girl should be married. That is normal. There is no cause for making an issue of it."

Was it actually "normal" or had it something to do with the class struggle? With this living idea in view, we gave the commune members a lesson on "essence and phenomenon" and using Chairman Mao's teaching, "In studying a thing we must look for its essence," directed everybody to apply the method of class analysis, and by looking beyond the phenomenon at the essence, enabled everybody to realize that: The reactionary nature of the class enemies could never change, but following the deepening of the class struggle and the changing situation, they would constantly alter their tactics in attacking the proletariat. This

rich peasant by using bourgeois ideology to corrupt the young people was struggling against us to win over the younger generation. Many commune members said, "After looking beyond the phenomenon and seeing the essence, what appeared to be "normal" is actually not normal. As long as classes exist, there will be class struggle. We must not permit ourselves to be numbed by carelessness."

After awareness was heightened, the commune members launched a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to deal severely with the sabotage activities of the class enemies.

Last summer, when the summer planting was about over, there appeared a slackening of zeal among some commune members. We were of the opinion that unless this condition could be overcome in time, it might affect the winning of a good harvest for the late crop. Thereupon we studied with everyone Chairman Mao's teaching, "With victory, a certain mood may grow within the Party--arrogance, the airs of a self-styled hero, inertia and unwillingness to make progress, love of pleasure and distaste for continued hard living," and led everybody to use the concept of "one dividing into two" in correctly handling the victory in summer harvesting and planting. In the light of their own thoughts, they fiercely combatted selfishness, overcame their lackadaisical mood, and, heightening their awareness of continuing the revolution, immediately threw themselves into the intense struggle for manure accumulation and cultivation management.

From practice, we deeply realized that the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles is the best lecture room for the commune members in studying and applying Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts well. By closely linking up the three revolutionary struggles with the tutoring of commune members in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts, it would be possible to liberate philosophy more successfully from the confines of the lecture room and textbooks, to turn them into sharp weapons in the hands of the masses, to set in motion the development of the three great revolutions and to stimulate the ideological revolutionization of the people.

Vice Chairman Lin has pointed out, "We must consider ourselves a part of the motive force of the revolution and must at the same time constantly consider ourselves as a target in the revolution. In revolution, we must also make revolution on ourselves. Without making revolution on ourselves, the revolution will not be carried out well."

We realize that in order to be good tutors in the study of philosophy we must act in accordance with this directive of Vice Chairman Lin. For a time some of our comrades, when conducting tutorial classes, mostly lectured on the living ideas of others but seldom shed light on their own, and because of that we were criticized by the commune members. Later, after having studied this directive of Vice Chairman Lin, we realized that in conducting tutorial classes not daring to place ourselves in the discussions, to expose self and combat self as well as taking the lead in remolding world outlook would be a manifestation of incorrectness of our teaching method and the fundamental reason why tutorial classes had not been conducted well.

After understanding was heightened, everybody consciously combatted self and further heightened awareness of continuing the revolution when preparing a lesson. Ou P'ei-jung, a tutor, when giving a lecture on "It is also necessary to apply 'one dividing into two' to oneself," first made a review of his one-sidedness in seeing only good points and not noticing shortcomings and ended up by fiercely criticizing his erroneous thinking of trying to be "a good fellow." When the commune members heard that, they all said, "We must also be like Ou P'ei-jung and use one dividing into two in dealing with ourselves, so that we may not only see our good points but also notice our shortcomings, fiercely struggle against the word 'self,' truly remold our world outlook and better execute and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

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Chiangshan Hsien Committee Holds Class for Philosophy Tutors

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 6, 1971)

Recently, the CCP Chiangshan Hsien Committee in Chekiang Province held a study class for tutors in philosophy from factories, mines and rural areas. A group of tutors in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings from the ranks of workers and peasants took part in the study class. By means of the study, these tutors further heightened their understanding of the significance in studying Chairman Mao's philosophical writings well, and while heightening their level of understanding of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, they at the same time strengthened their confidence in being good tutors in philosophy. They universally indicated that the conducting of this study class well had played an important role in providing an impetus for the further development of the mass movement to study Chairman Mao's philosophical writings in Chiangshan hsien.

This study class for tutors in Chairman Mao's philosophical writings from factories, mines and rural areas has adopted the following methods:

1. By grasping some fundamental concepts and organizing everybody to study them in a serious manner. This time they organized mainly the tutors to study the three basic viewpoints of "Where do correct ideas come from," "One dividing into two" and "The correct differentiation and handling of the two different types of contradiction."

In studying the viewpoint of "Where do correct ideas come from," everybody further understood this great teaching of Chairman Mao: "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge," and more profoundly realized the great significance of the "two flying leaps," especially the second flying leap, the importance of the theory of revolution, and the immense power of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In studying the viewpoint of "One dividing into two," they further understood that the struggle of opposites to exclude each other was absolute. Everybody fiercely exposed and repudiated the reactionary philosophy of "Two combining into one" trumpeted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i as well as Yang Hsien-chen and his gang.

In studying the viewpoint of "The correct differentiation and handling of the two different types of contradiction," everybody fully realized the great significance of the call, "Unite to win still greater victories," raised by Chairman Mao, and understood that in order to carry out the revolution, it was necessary to make clear who were our enemies and who were our friends, and only by uniting with all the forces that could be united with could we achieve the goal of isolating and attacking the enemy, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and carry the socialist revolution through to the end. Everybody reflected: Studying with emphasis on certain points in this way, it would be possible to study more penetratingly and thoroughly.

2. By organizing model reports. Whether the study class would bring proletarian politics to the fore or place production in the primary position, whether man or "material incentives" and "placing workpoints in command" were to be the decisive factor, were problems of a universal nature. Comrades with greater comprehension were invited to make reports to all. In that way the revelation to everyone was great.

3. By regularly organizing all to carry out discussion and application with regard to the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and the remolding of world outlook on the basis of the rate of progress in study so as to succeed in using one philosophical concept to explain one or two practical problems. This kind of discussion and application was not only lively and concrete, but also possessed a strong persuasive power and played a very useful role in stimulating study.

4. By paying attention not to lead the students onto the road where theory was divorced from reality and the evil road of simply rasping out terms and flaunting abstractions, but by paying attention to pinpointing the problem of some of the one-sided conceptions or misconceptions among the students in general in the course of study and carrying out the necessary tutorage. Each time after the students universally carried out discussion and application, tutoring was given them, and they were organized to comment on the content of the tutoring so as to deepen and heighten their understanding.

As a result of the adoption of the above-mentioned measures, comrades who took part in the study universally reflected: "This method of study class is good for it is closely linked with reality and grasps firmly the main points. Everybody can make progress and deepen their comprehension. It is easy to remember as well as applicable, and provides some experience for carrying out tutoring work well in the future." They said, "Tutoring the masses of workers and peasants in the study of philosophy is a kind of extremely important political-ideological work, and one must truly study well Chairman Mao's philosophical writings as well as energetically remold the world outlook for the better propagation of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Study Chairman Mao's Great Revolutionary Practice, Study Revolutionary Traditions, and Heighten Consciousness in Implementing and Defending Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 7, 1971)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanchang, February 6, 1971) In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's directive of "carrying out an education in ideological and political lines" in the whole Party, and while carrying out education in ideological and political lines among the units, the Party committee of the Kiangsi Military District of the PLA has actively led the broad masses of commanders and fighters to study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice and the glorious traditions of our Party and our Army in a serious manner in relation to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and the practice of the building of the units, thus effectively heightening the consciousness of everyone of implementing and defending Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Kiangsi was the old revolutionary base in China's Second Revolutionary Civil War. In those years it was there that great leader Chairman Mao carried out his revolutionary activities, waged an irreconcilable struggle against "Left" and right opportunism, and charted the course to victory for the Chinese revolution. The Party committee of the Kiangsi Military District of the PLA is of the opinion that this is the best teaching material in giving the units education in the ideological and political lines.

For the past two years, members of the committee have adopted the practice of holding study classes and discussion and application meetings as well as political camping of various forms, and organizing leadership cadres from the regimental level upward and sending them in turn and in groups to such places as Anyüan, Chingkangshan and Hsingkuo to study. Many of the leadership cadres, together with the fighters, shouldered their baggage, put on their straw sandals, and crossing hills and mountains, followed the route taken before by Chairman Mao in order to study Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice. Along the way, they visited the former residence of Chairman Mao, called on veteran Red Guardsmen as well as veteran Red Army fighters, and organized the holding of military exercises as well as discussion and application meetings in places where Chairman Mao wrote his brilliant works, to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party. From that they were able to appreciate more deeply Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and further deepen their boundless love and profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao.

The commanding officers and fighters of a certain unit, following the same route taken by Chairman Mao when he led the rank and file of the Autumn Uprising to open up the revolutionary base of Chingkangshan, went from Anyüan to Chingkangshan, conducting investigations and making visits along the way.

In red Anyüan, they carried out investigations on and studied the revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao in leading the armed uprising of the railway and mine workers of Anyüan, and criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's rightist opportunist line for calling off the armed struggle and bringing about the humiliating surrender to the Kuomintang reactionaries.

In Sanwan village, where Chairman Mao organized the reconstruction of Sanwan, they investigated and studied the glorious revolutionary tradition of our Army in bringing proletarian politics to the fore and in strengthening Party construction, and criticized the heinous crimes of counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing in opposing the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore.

In Chingkangshan, the cradle of the revolution, they invited veteran Red Army men and veteran participants in the uprising to talk about the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao during the period of the Chingkangshan struggle and the history of the struggle between the "Left" and right opportunist lines.

Such activities enabled everybody to be deeply instructed by the education of the struggle between the two lines as well as the revolutionary tradition in the Party. The commanders and fighters said with deep conviction, "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the lifeblood of our Party and our Army. The present state of our country, our Party, and our Army is all due to Chairman Mao's efforts and to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This historical experience we must firmly remember and must not forget even for a single day."

With problems in revolutionary struggle and the building of the units in mind, the Party committee of the Kiangsi Military District, while conducting education for the units in the ideological and political line, studied the revolutionary traditions and effectively set in motion the revolutionized and militant building of the units.

In the movement for the creating of four-good companies, a company of a certain unit failed for many years to be cited as a four-good company. Later, this company, taking their problems with them, went to Sanwan to learn Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice. Formerly, in carrying out reconstruction Chairman Mao placed the construction of the Party over that of the company and drew up a complete set of rules for political work in the Red Army. From Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, members of the Party branch of this company deeply realized that giving full play to the role of the Party organization as a fighting fortress was an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In implementing Chairman Mao's line on army construction, and in the process of developing the four-good company movement, they developed a deep-going mass movement in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, relentlessly grasped the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and the construction of the Party branch, thereby increasing the fighting strength of the Party branch and enabling this company in the general review at the end of the year to step into the rank of four-good companies.

Some of the three-support and two-military personnel in Nanch'ang district regularly took with them problems in strengthening self-ideological revolutionization and went to the octagonal building where Chairman Mao used to write his brilliant work "Why Red Power Was Able To Exist in China" to study this brilliant work, and went to the parade ground of the former Red Army to study the "Three Great Tasks" drawn up by Chairman Mao for the Red Army. They deeply realized that helping the local places to build political power was a glorious task set by Chairman Mao for the army and was the glorious tradition of our army. As a result, their concept of political power was further enhanced, and they set up the idea of long-term support for the Left. By following closely Chairman Mao's strategic plan and by resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as well as various proletarian policies, they provided the impetus for the constantly deepening development of struggle-criticism-transformation in other units.

In the process of carrying out education in the ideological and political lines, the commanders and fighters of the units of the Kiangsi Military District modestly learned from the people of the old revolutionary base to "develop the revolutionary tradition and struggle for still greater glory."

Commanders and fighters of the PLA stationed in Hsingkuo hsien regularly invited responsible comrades of the hsien Party committee as well as poor and lower-middle peasants of Ch'angkang brigade formerly commended by Chairman Mao to make reports and to give an account of their experiences in raising high the victorious banner of solidarity of the "9th Congress" and creating "first class work" in the struggle of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to further stimulate the consciousness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters in studying and succeeding to the revolutionary traditions as well as implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

WATER AND SOIL CONSERVATION

Vigorously Make A Success of Water and Soil Conservation, Develop Agricultural Production in Mountain Areas

- Typical experience of mountain areas in the middle reaches of the Yellow River in storing up water, conserving soil, and developing mountains and small valleys

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 6, 1971)

Fifteen years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in a comment to an article "Look, Tach'uanshan Has Changed Its Appearance": "With such a typical example, the entire North China and Northwest China and other areas having the problem of loss of water and soil can all tackle their problems accordingly." This great directive of Chairman Mao expressed the strong desire of the people in areas suffering from loss of water and soil to rapidly change the backward appearance, indicating an orientation for the over-all regulation of the Yellow River.

In the past fifteen years, encouraged by Chairman Mao's great directives, numerous communes and production brigades in the mountain areas in the middle reaches of the Yellow River have put forth efforts to strive for achievement and advanced on barren mountain and deep ravines, and scored great successes through self-reliance. They started with efforts to carry out water and soil conservation, persevered in their effort at afforestation and growing of grass, built dikes to silt up farms, regulated water courses, developed mountain areas and small valleys, and constructed terraced fields, bringing about preliminary control over the serious loss of water and soil.

Changes in the appearance of the mountain areas began to take place, promoting agricultural production, and making contributions to the over-all regulation of the Yellow River. The broad revolutionary masses said: "Chairman Mao's great directive concerning the regulation of the Yellow River indicates an orientation for the transformation of our backward appearance. If we do things according to Chairman Mao's directives, then we can score success in the regulation of waterways and in the development of mountains and small valleys, bringing about a swift development of agricultural production."

Year-Round Persistence in Storing Up Water, Conserving Soil, and Construction of Terraced Fields Turned Wangli Into a Grain-Surplus Brigade from a Grain-Deficient Brigade

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great directive, "We must make a success of the affair of the Yellow River," the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of Wangli production brigade, Ch'inan hsien, Kansu Province, have used Tachai as an example and made efforts for the capital construction of farms with emphasis on storing up of water and conserving soil since 1964. In the past six years, they moved 400,000 cubic meters of earth and stone blocks, built 820 mow of horizontal terraced farmland on the slopes of high hills, planted 180,000 trees, cultivated green trees in seven small valleys and on one slope, built 14 reservoirs to store up a total of 8,000 cubic meters of water,

and built other projects such as a series of joined water-draining ponds and anti-flood dams. The loss of water and soil was under preliminary control, making contribution to the regulation of the Yellow River. As a result of the water and soil conservation, production conditions have been improved, and grain yield has risen by a large margin. They have become a grain-surplus brigade from a grain-deficient brigade, delivered and sold a total of 430,000 catties of grain to the State in the past six years, and stored up 100,000 catties of grain as collective grain reserve.

Wangli production brigade, situated in the Wei River Valley in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, used to suffer from a serious loss of water and soil. The 2,700 mow of the brigade was scattered on the slopes of large and small hills. During rainy seasons, there was a large amount of loss in water and soil, reducing the fertility of the land, and the grain yield was low.

Would they be a master who conquered mountains and rivers or a slave to Nature? Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great directive: We must pay attention to the work of water and soil conservation," the Party branch of the production brigade organized the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members to make a living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles," enhancing their confidence in waging a battle against Heaven and earth. They said: "Don't fear the poverty of the mountain, but fear a lack of determination. With the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who moved mountains, there is no ravine or mountain that cannot be managed. If Tachai could build farms on rocky hills, we can also build terraced farmland on earth hills."

Since the winter of 1964, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members, relying on themselves and making arduous struggle, have exerted efforts in two winters and one spring, built 150 mow of horizontal terraced farmland, creating conditions for developing production.

In August 1966, while the masses were continuing the development of mountains and ravines, a heavy rainstorm damaged the ridges that bounded several scores of terraced fields. A small handful of class enemies took the opportunity to carry out sabotage, saying such absurd things as "The learning from Tachai has caused a big disaster. The fields were beautifully built, but they could not withstand water."

Seeing clearly the class enemies' plot to sabotage the development of mountains and ravines, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members launched a powerful counter-attack. They resolutely said: "The mountain flood could wash away the ridges of the fields, but could not shake our determination to transform Heaven and earth even slightly. The class enemies' opposition fully illustrates that the course we are taking is correct."

In 1968, displaying the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who moved mountains, they waged an arduous struggle for over 40 days and carried out work on Ya-erh Ravine, which posed the greatest threat. From the top to the bottom of the ravine, they dug into hills and built dams, constructed nine layers of terraced

fields, and erected a water-storage dam, bringing the loss of water and soil along this ravine under control.

During the development of this barren ravine, the cold weather and frozen earth caused many difficulties. The commune members' hands were frozen and cracked, but they wrapped them up and continued working. Their picks were broken, so they changed to new ones to dig up the frozen earth two-feet deep, completing the construction of 102 mow of horizontal terraced fields.

During the course of the development of mountains and the regulation of waterways, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members found a set of experience in water and soil conservation. The method they adopted was: "Over-all planning, making appropriate changes for individual localities, coalescing of plots into large fields, and comprehensive management. They built defenses at every level and put them under strict control. They launched attacks and changed disadvantages into advantages."

Since 1966, they have organized a "three-in-one" planning team comprising cadres, technicians, and veteran peasants. They traveled all over the mountains and ravines of the brigade, carrying out surveys and research of each piece of land, fixing locations for grain-producing bases, for planting trees and grass, and for excavating water-storage ponds, making separate plans, enabling the cadres and masses to know the projects. During the course of their management, they started from the top to the bottom, concentrating on sections, dividing their management effort for each slope and each ravine. The 800 mow of terraced fields they built are all concentrated on three mountain tops, resulting in the effective control over the loss of water and soil, and in convenience for farming and management.

Previously, they used to plant a batch of trees here and several trees there, liable to be destroyed by people and bitten by sheep. The trees failed to grow. Subsequently, they concentrated the tree-planting over seven ravines and one mountain slope. Now they are all covered up by green trees, producing good results in conserving water, reinforcing slopes, and conserving soil. The development included the building of terraced fields according to different topographical conditions, excavating a series of ponds for flood control, building reservoirs and anti-flood dams, planting trees and grass, and achieving effective control at various levels from the top to the bottom.

During the struggle to bring control over the loss of water and soil, they also utilized Chairman Mao's philosophic thoughts and resorted to numerous methods in building flood-drainage ponds on slopes, dams at the foot of ravines, irrigation channels on hills and reservoirs at the mouth of rivers," so that they might store up water and guard against flood during rainy seasons, and irrigate land and insure good harvests during drought seasons, turning harm into benefits from water.

Tunghung Production Brigade Persists in Development of Mountains and Ravines, Bringing About Overall Development of Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock, and Sideline Production

Tunghung production brigade in Lishih hsien, Shansi Province, is situated in the middle reaches of the Yellow River. In the past, the loss of water and soil here was serious, the land was barren, the production level was low, and the per-mow grain yield during ordinary years was only 56 catties.

After 1964, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of this brigade, observing Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must pay attention to the work of water and soil conservation," using Tachai as an example, relying on themselves and waging arduous struggle, have waged an obstinate struggle against the disaster of loss of water and soil, planted trees and grown grass on barren mountain slopes, built dams to silt up farms, and constructed terraced fields, resulting in drastic changes in agricultural production and changing the brigade from a grain-deficient brigade into a grain-surplus brigade.

In 1970, despite the natural disasters of drought, hailstorm, and freezing temperature, the average per-mow grain yield reached 380 catties, and the total grain production was 420,000 catties, an increase of 24 percent over 1969. Over the past few years, the forestry, livestock, and sideline production was also greatly developed.

During the period of agricultural cooperativization, Tunghung production brigade was under the jurisdiction of Yuanlishan hsien. This area was one of the earliest hsien which launched water and soil conservation work in the Yellow River Valley. In an article, "It Is Entirely Possible To Rely on Collectivization To Unfold Large-Scale Water and Soil Conservation Work," the Party committee of Yuanlishan hsien systematically summed up the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the work of water and soil conservation and formulated a 12-year plan for water and soil conservation in 1955. The great leader Chairman Mao made an important comment on this article, pointing out the orientation for the mass development of water and soil conservation. But as a result of the interference by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, Tunghung production brigade failed in the continuing development of water and soil conservation work, resulting in continuing loss of a large amount of water and soil, and grain production remained at a low level.

In 1964, encouraged by Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members decided to take the road of Tachai, to undertake water and soil conservation through self-reliance, to manage mountains and ravines, to change the backward appearance, and formulated plans for water and soil conservation.

In the autumn of that year, they scaled mountain slopes, stored up water and conserved soil, and built terraced fields. In the winter, the fields were covered with snow and the weather was cold, and to carry out the work was difficult. At this time, a small handful of class enemies took the opportunity to

do sabotage work. To cope with this situation, the Party branch of the brigade on the one hand mobilized the masses to expose the plot of the class enemies, and on the other hand led all of them to learn the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in the three battles at Langwochang, recollecting the past misery and the misery of the loss of water and soil, bolstering the confidence of the commune members to battle against Heaven and earth. In that year, they afforested 30 mow, and built 80 mow of terraced fields, resulting in an increase in grain production for that year.

In 1965, there was a heavy drought here, bringing great difficulties to the projects of water and soil conservation. People who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought could not be stopped by thousands of difficulties. The Party committee put forward a slogan: "We will not be frightened into submission by the dry earth. The mountain-management projects will be resolutely continued."

The poor and lower-middle commune members also expressed their opinion: "The Foolish Old Man who removed mountains did not fear high hills, the Tachai people did not fear hard stones, why should we fear the dry earth?"

In order to overcome the difficulties, they dug earth from shady slopes not reached by the sun, collected mud from deeply-excavated ditches and built irrigation channels. The drought further developed, and the dry earth layer became thicker and the difficulty in building terraced fields became greater. Then, they devised a method of carrying water to soak the earth and to build terraced fields, irrigating the terraced fields with bucketfuls of water.

After one year's arduous struggle, they grew 175 mow of grass, afforested 57 mow, silted up 30 mow of land with dams, and constructed 150 mow of terraced fields, further raising the grain yield. In 1966, they continued the conservation of water and soil, carried out construction of farms, afforested 90 mow, grew 250 mow of grass, silted up 140 mow of land with dams, constructed 150 mow of terraced fields, and increased the grain output by 60 percent over that of 1964.

Tunghung production brigade persisted in the conservation of water and soil, and overcame the difficulties one by one. They raised their capital, made tools all by themselves, and learned skills through working. Once they failed, they would sum up the experience and start all over again. They persisted in the method of carrying out small projects during busy farming seasons and large projects during slack farming seasons, made continuous and comprehensive development, and finally built a rich mountain village covered with green trees from a barren mountain ravine.

Over the past seven years, they constructed a total of 920 mow of terraced fields, afforested 400 mow, grew 400 mow of grass, built dams and silted up 30 mow of land. These effectively conserved water and soil, increased the capabilities of the soil, developed production, and made contribution to the regulation of the Yellow River.

At present, each member of the brigade has an average of 2 mow of terraced fields, one mow of forest, and one mow of grass. The number of sheep reached 1,000, and that of large livestock reached 50 from the previous total of 24. They raise 120 hogs, averaging one hog per household. The agricultural, forestry, livestock, and sideline production is developed in an over-all manner.

Building Dams To Silt Up Land Through Self-Reliance Causes Transformation of Appearance at Chiuyuankou

Chiuyuan commune in Suite hsien, Shensi Province, is situated in the Wuting River Valley in the middle reaches of the Yellow River with an area of 70.7 square kilometers. The area has crisscrossing ravines and gullies, and 337 ravine channels each over 200 meters long. Previously, during heavy rains there was loss of large amount of water and soil which ran into the Yellow River through the Wuting River, creating threats to the lower reaches. Fertile soil on the earth surface was washed away, and the agricultural production level was low. In 1952, they had an acreage of 56,000 mow with a total grain yield of 2.1 million catties, averaging less than 40 catties per mow. They had few trees and no grass, and supplies of manure, animal feed, and fuel were insufficient.

Since the agricultural cooperativization, the poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of this commune, responding to Chairman Mao's great call, have made efforts in water and soil conservation work. They constructed level terraced fields on the mountain slopes, planted trees and grew grass on barren and steep hill slopes, built dams at the foot of ravines. From the top to the foot of the hills, the level-by-level control measure effectively conserved water and soil, and also rationally utilized the land, creating conditions for the overall development of agricultural, forestry, livestock, and other sideline productions.

After many years of continuous development, they afforested a total of 6,932 mow, grew 6,325 mow of grass, built 11,500 mow of terraced fields, erected 215 large, medium, and small-sized dams to silt up land, resulting in preliminary control over the loss of water and soil. On July 5, 1964, the Chiuyuankou area registered a downpour of 132 millimeters of rain. The volume of flood crest that flowed through the mouth of the valley was reduced by 90 percent as compared with that before the development, and 63.5 percent of the washed-away earth and sand was intercepted by the dams.

Simultaneous with the strengthening of water and soil conservation, this commune has also made efforts in the capital construction of farms. They built a number of level terraced fields, erected dams and managed ravines to intercept the fertile earth washed down from the slopes and ravine channels, and silted up 2,250 mow of land with dams. During the big drought of northern Shensi in 1965, the grain yield per-mow from the newly silted up land remained at the level of over 300 catties, and that in 1969 was 400 catties.

They also combined the measures for water and soil conservation and built over 800 mow of paddy fields. At present, each member of the commune has an average of 1.6 mow of terraced fields, silted up land with dams, and paddy

fields, and agricultural, forestry, and livestock production is being well developed. The commune in 1969 produced 4.3 million catties of grain crops, doubling that before correct management.

The practice of Chiuyuankou illustrates that loss of water and soil can be controlled, whether it is over a small acreage or a large acreage. It requires overall planning, the strengthening of leadership, development of the spirit of Tachai, and would produce remarkable results in the storing up of water and conservation of soil and the development of production without requiring too much time, thereby making contribution to the regulation of the Yellow River.

For the development of water and soil conservation work, should we rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants, persist in the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle or to stretch our hands upward and rely on state investment? This is an important aspect in the struggle between the two lines in the capital construction of farmland.

In the course of undertaking water and soil conservation work, Chiuyuankou has adopted two different methods, producing two different results.

Before 1963 and under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, this commune relied on state investment for the construction of farmland, resulting in the restriction of the socialist activism of the broad masses and slow progress of the farm development work. During the eleven years from 1953 to 1963, the State invested a total of 960,000 yuan in the commune, but they only built five large dams for silting up land and constructed 2,600 mow of terraced fields. Together with afforestation projects and growing of grass, the area covered by the development project was only under 30 percent.

After 1964, the broad poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members, responding to Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," criticized the idea of relying on the State, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, and launched mass activities for the conservation of water and soil, speeding up the development. Without receiving one cent from the state, they built 1,981 mow of horizontal terraced fields in 1964, amounting to 76 percent of all the terraced fields built in the past eleven years. In that year, they also made supplementary construction of 1,325 mow of old terraced fields, erected 21 small dams for silting up land, one medium-sized dam for silting up land, repaired and heightened 109 small dams and one medium-sized dam for silting up land.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary masses of this commune, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, further criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They said: "The more you rely on the State, the lazier you become. By learning from Tachai with self-reliance, the farther you walk, the wider the road becomes." They used Tachai as an example, decided to use their two hands, built dams to silt up land,

built and repaired terraced fields, stored up water and conserved soil, and developed agricultural production, making a new contribution to the regulation of the Yellow River.

Matakou production brigade of this commune previously built a large dam at a cost of 160,000 yuan to the state. The dam was destroyed in 1958 by a flood and they waited for further state investment for ten years. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they developed the spirit of self-reliance, burned lime and made tools all by themselves and completed the repairs to the large dam which had been damaged ten years before, after arduous struggle all in one winter and the ensuing spring.

Wuchiapan production brigade received 2,000 yuan of state money and 36 cases of explosives before 1963, but they failed in the development of Tienfan Ravine after half a year's time. In 1966, having been encouraged by the spirit of Tachai, they excavated mountains and silted up ravines, piled up earth to reclaim farmland. They waged an arduous struggle for one winter season, made various kinds of effort, and constructed 6.6 mow of self-irrigating paddy fields on the land silted up with dams, and the yield of kaoliang in that year reached 700 catties per mow.

The poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of Chiuyuankou became more vigorous as they developed their production effort on the road of self-reliance. Since the spring of 1970, they have further developed the Yenan spirit, built 1,876 mow of terraced fields, erected 23 dams, silted up 770 mow of land, and developed 480 mow of paddy fields during a period of nine months.

The practice of Chiuyuankou commune illustrates that: during the capital construction of farmland, mobilization of the masses and reliance on the spirit of Tachai will produce greater, faster, better, and more economic results. The masses said: "Self-reliance can rouse a most vigorous revolutionary spirit, can produce the ablest people, and can create the most useful experience."

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RURAL TRADE

Peasants Welcome North China Supply and Marketing Co-Op

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Feb. 9, 1971)

the liangchiatai supply and marketing co-op, deep in the yen mountains in the north china province of hopei, is affectionately called by the local people "our shoulder pole co-op" because over the past decade and more, its workers have persisted in making home deliveries, carrying the goods on shoulder poles.

these workers are imbued with the revolutionary spirit of serving the people whole-heartedly. they have fostered this spirit through their living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

travel is rough in this mountainous region of kuancheng county. before liberation, sharp business practices by dishonest merchants and profiteers added to the peasants' misery. they dreamed of having a shop of their own.

after liberation, cheng lien-yu and some others were assigned to set up a shop in liangchiatai. fired with enthusiasm, they carried goods from the county seat some 30 kilometres away to start the shop. then they found that the mountains were steep and the population scattered. so what was to be done?

with this question in mind they studied this teaching of chairman mao's "we should pay close attention to the well-being of the masses, from the problems of land and labour to those of fuel, rice, cooking oil and salt." they decided to overcome all difficulties to make home deliveries so as to make things easier for the peasants. "by doing so", they declared, "we will bring the party's kind concern to every peasant home exclamation"

they have been faithful to their pledge. neither bad weather nor rugged mountain paths deter them. the local poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "our dream has come true at last exclamation"

heavy snow blocked all the mountain trails at the end of 1969. but the shop workers decided to make home deliveries just the same. "in such bad weather people must be more badly in need of our service. therefore, it is all the more necessary for us to help them in accordance with chairman mao's teaching 'serve the people whole-heartedly'", they said.

the trails were steep and slippery. they carried their load bit by bit along treacherous trails to reach the mountain villages. when the commune members saw these people soaked with ice and snow, they were moved to tears.

the shop workers not only buy and sell things, but try their best to help develop the collective economy. they have made extensive investigations among the masses for this purpose. in order to determine the wild plant resources, they went deep into the mountains to collect samples of medicinal herbs and then urged the peasants to collect them. they brought mulberry saplings and silk worm seeds from other places to help the local people develop silk worm breeding. the local people made repeated experiments and succeeded in getting mulberry trees to grow on the mountains 1,800 metres above sea

level. they also brought in good strains of seeds and other saplings. they helped the local communes popularize the use of new farm implements. now the locality has 300,000 mulberry trees and produces 5 tons of silk worm cocoons every year, and the collective orchards have 500,000 fruit trees. all this has expanded the collective economy and increased the income of the commune members.

MODEL PEASANT

Noted Woman Model Peasant Applies Materialist Dialectics in Growing Cotton

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1971)

"chairman mao's philosophic thinking is a powerful weapon for growing cotton scientifically", says chang chiu-hsiang, a noted chinese woman model peasant who is the deputy secretary of the communist party branch of the paitien production brigade of the shuangwang people's commune in weinan county, shensi province. in a recent article in the "people's daily", she tells how she and nine other woman commune members have over the past decade applied chairman mao's materialist dialectics in raising the per-hectare cotton yield from less than one ton to 1.8 tons. following are excerpts from the article:

the key to growing good cotton lies in people. as chairman mao teaches, "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." so it is essential to do ideological work well.

accordingly, we put the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and ideological revolutionization in first place, and use mao tsetung thought to guide us in growing cotton for the revolution.

we grew 4 hectares of cotton by the river in 1959. when the young plants sprouted, it rained heavily for a dozen days, flooding the fields. we defied difficulties and dug ditches to drain the water. but the young plants turned black and the fields were overgrown with weeds. we mobilized the masses to do weeding to protect the plants. we did careful field work for several months and the cotton grew well. every plant had dozens of bolls. however, the fields were again flooded at harvest time. some people sighed and lost heart. my comrades and i studied chairman mao's teaching: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage" and found ways to fight the waterlogging. we fought day and night and drained the fields. we got 0.75 tons of cotton per hectare in spite of two bouts of waterlogging.

in 1963 a plot of our group's cotton had cotton wilt. some people said there was no cure and suggested we uproot the cotton to plant corn. i thought that since the disease was caused by the soil, we could cure it if we changed the soil. pulling up the cotton to plant corn was an expression of fearing difficulties, the root of which was seeing things and not people. our group repeatedly studied chairman mao's works, especially his brilliant three constantly read articles.

this boosted our confidence and with other commune members, we removed one foot of infected top soil in a few days and replaced it with good soil from a wheat field, and then transplanted 3,700 cotton plants. displaying the spirit of fighting continuous battles, we worked to save the diseased plants. as a result, we controlled the disease and harvested more than 1.5 tons per hectare, a higher yield than in the other cotton fields. the comrades said: "in the struggle for production, difficulties can be overcome provided we have firm belief that the human factor comes first and bring the dynamic role of consciousness into full play and dare to struggle."

once the law of cotton growth is grasped, output keeps increasing.

we did not know this law in the past. take the cultivation of the young plants for example. we used to follow the old rule of watering to stimulate growth. the result was the opposite. sometimes the young plants stopped growing and some even died. with this problem in mind, we turned to chairman mao's philosophic works and tried to investigate and study as chairman mao teaches: "you can't solve a problem? well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past. history exclamation" after several years of observations, experiments and study, we discovered what the young plants need most is not water but the right temperature. low temperature in the soil is the main factor retarding growth. an excess of water at this stage lowers the temperature of the soil and stops the young plants from growing. growth can be stimulated if we find ways to raise the soil temperature. grasping this law, we adopted the methods of applying manure and hoeing instead of watering. this ensured healthy growth.

after we gained this experience and drew the lessons, we made a careful observation and analysis of all the stages of cotton growth and step by step mastered the basic laws governing cotton growth and waterlogging, drought and insect pests. we finally gained the initiative in growing cotton. for example, the dropping of flower buds used to be thought unavoidable. after repeated practice, we discovered that this was caused by management which ran counter to the laws governing cotton growth. it was caused by either insufficient irrigation or manuring or by poor ventilation or insect pests. so appropriate measures were taken in the light of the laws governing cotton growth and the factors that caused bud drooping. first of all, we solved the problem of water. when buds appear at the height of summer, the plants need more watering. lack of water is an important factor in bud dropping. we resolved this contradiction by watering the plants at this stage.

then came the question of fertilizer. since only branches and leaves grow in the early stage and both branches and leaves and flowers grow in the middle stage, we applied less fertilizer early and more later, using phosphate fertilizer first to promote vegetative growth and nitrogenous fertilizer later to promote the growth of branches, leaves and bolls. we applied fertilizer together with watering. thus we solved the loss of buds owing to lack of fertilizer by applying different fertilizers at different stages of growth.

in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in given conditions, each of the two opposing aspects of a contradiction invariably transforms itself into its opposite as a result of the struggle between them. here, the conditions are essential. without the given conditions, neither of the two

contradictory aspects can transform itself into its opposite", we worked out step by step in practice methods for the three stages of boll growth. they are: promoting early sprout of the cotton shoots and checking wild proliferation in the budding stage so that more early bolls appear; promoting vegetative growth in the flowering stage and preventing the plants from crowding each other too early so that more bolls appear in the middle stage; and promoting late maturity and checking early atrophy so that more late bolls appear. all these measures consist of a unity of opposites, the common aim being to raise cotton output. actions to promote and check growth have limits and must proceed from actual need. we check in order to promote. after we grasped these links, made concrete analyses and flexible applications, we achieved good results. we grow cotton every year but the way we managed the fields does not remain unchanged. making a flexible application is itself dialectical. it means making a concrete analysis of concrete conditions as chairman mao teaches.

in carrying out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", our team added one more hectare of high-yield cotton last year. the plants had cotton aphis due to dry weather last july. we sprayed "1059" insecticide several times but it was not very effective. after repeated observations we found out the reasons: one was that since we had sprayed this insecticide for many years the cotton aphis had made an adaptation and would revive after several days; the other was that the insecticide drips off the leaves instead of adhering and becomes ineffective. so we decided to adopt new methods. some people had doubts because this was not in the books. i reminded myself of chairman mao's teaching: "where do correct ideas come from? do they drop from the skies? no. are they innate in the mind? no. they come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." the books contain the summing up of the experience of other people. if we can do something not in the books, we can write it down and it will be put in the books. following chairman mao's teaching, we made many experiments and finally made an effective insecticide for killing cotton aphis.

our practice in the past years has taught us that growing cotton is a continuous course of remoulding our world outlook provided we act in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", we can grasp the laws governing cotton growth and guide the growing by these laws, and then we can surely wrest bumper cotton harvests.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Albanian Metallurgical Work Team and Designing Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1971)

premier chou en-lai today met comrades on the albanian metallurgical work team and albanian designing team. the teams are led by veiz gjebero, vice-minister of construction of albania, and hajredin celiku, representative of the ministry of industry and mining, and by sali angoni, vice-minister of construction and director of the state designing institute, and eqrem dobi, head of the urban construction bureau of the ministry of construction.

premier chou en-lai had a very cordial and friendly talk with the albanian comrades.

present at the meeting was comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china. also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned comrades fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, sun hsiao-feng, lin tse-sheng, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, han tsung-cheng, li lien-ching, tao miao-fa and ching hsiao-hung.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Peking After Paying Friendly Visit to DRVN

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here today by special plane from hanoi, after paying a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam between january 26 and february 9. they were given a warm welcome by more than 5,000 revolutionary people of the capital.

giant portraits of our great leader chairman mao and cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk stood at the peking airport, which flew the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china. the revolutionary people, imbued with the chinese people's profound militant friendship for the cambodian people, warmly hailed samdech sihanouk for his successful visit to the democratic republic of viet nam and the brilliant victories scored by the cambodian national liberation armed forces on highway 4 and in phnom penh. they pledged to give firm support to the people of cambodia, laos and viet nam in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

welcoming samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk at the airport were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech sihanouk, and his wife; ministers of the royal government of national union chau seng, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife; and vice-minister van piny and his wife; and

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

arriving in peking with samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk were: princess norodom roeungsy, samdech sihanouk's daughter; princess norodom keth kanya, samdech sihanouk's aunt; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, chan youran, chea san, keat chhon and his wife, and thiounn prasith; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife.

hoang minh giam, minister of culture of the democratic republic of viet nam, and nguyen thuong, d.r.v.n. ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia, accompanied samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk to peking.

samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk stepped down from the plane at 4:30 p.m. amid the beating of drums and gongs and cheers. samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others went forward and warmly shook hands with them and congratulated them on their successful visit.

a grand welcoming ceremony took place at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the kingdom of cambodia and china. samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by the chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour composed of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and red guards, and walked round to meet the crowds. at that moment, the airport resounded with the slogans: "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" and "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of the three countries of indo-china are sure to win exclamation" young women performed the "militia dance".

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, li chiang, wu teh, fang yi, han nien-lung, ting hsi-lin, yuan hua-ping, ma jen-hui, lin chia-mei, wang chen, tsao ke-chiang, lu wei-chao, kang mao-chao and yang ling.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and heads of diplomatic missions from other countries to china.

samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied on their journey to peking by deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry han hsu, who had made a special trip to hanoi to welcome them.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Sino-Finnish Trade Agreement Signed in Helsinki

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1971)

the sino-finnish trade agreement for 1971 was signed in helsinki, capital of finland, on february 8.

the agreement was signed on behalf of the two governments by sun chun, head of the chinese government trade delegation, and lares, head of the finnish government trade delegation. among those present at the signing ceremony were totterman, secretary of state of the finnish foreign ministry, and shih tzu-ming, chinese ambassador to finland.

ambassador shih tzu-ming gave a reception in the chinese embassy on the same evening. more than 200 people attended the reception, including members of the finnish government trade delegation, secretary of state of the finnish foreign ministry, chairman of the sino-finnish association, other finnish government officials and friends from various circles. members of the chinese government trade delegation were also present. the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

' the chinese government trade delegation returned to peking today after accomplishing its task in finland. it was welcomed at the airport by wang jun-sheng, responsible personnel of the chinese ministry of foreign trade. veli helenius, finnish ambassador to china, was also present at the airport.

correction:

in the 3rd paragraph of our item 021020 (preceding item), the name "the sino-finnish association" should be "the finland-china society".

CHINA AND NIGERIA

China, Nigeria Establish Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1971)

joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the federal republic of nigeria

in conformity with the interests and desire of their respective countries, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of nigeria have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with immediate effect.

the chinese government and people resolutely support the government and people of nigeria and the entire african people in their struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism in africa and of safeguarding national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity of all african peoples.

the government of the federal republic of nigeria recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government representing the entire chinese people.

the two governments dedicate themselves to the struggle against imperialism and reactionary forces in the world.

the two governments agree to develop the diplomatic relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

(signed) chai tse-min
ambassador of the
people's republic
of china

(signed) osman ahmadu-suka
ambassador of the
federal republic
of nigeria

cairo, 10th february 1971

CHINA AND US

China's 482nd Serious Warning Against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 16:00 hours and 16:03 hours on february 9.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to this military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 482nd serious warning.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: US Imperialism Definitely Not Allowed to Run Amuck in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 10, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried its commentator's article today entitled "u.s. imperialism is definitely not allowed to run amuck in indo-china". it reads in full as follows:

u.s. imperialism has flagrantly sent large numbers of its aggressor troops as well as the troops of its saigon and bangkok puppets to intrude into southern laos on a colossal scale and launch frenzied attacks. at the same time, the u.s. aggressors dispatched big reinforcements of saigon puppet troops to invade eastern cambodia and is trying to mount a surprise attack on north viet nam. the new military ventures of u.s. imperialism constitute a most serious step to further intensify and expand its aggressive war in indo-china. the chinese people strongly condemn the new crimes of aggression of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

in brazenly enlarging the u.s. imperialist aggression in indo-china, the nixon government has nakedly laid bare its own adventurist and maniacal nature. now people can see more clearly that the plan for "troop withdrawal from viet nam", the statement of "ending the indo-china war" and the initiative for "realizing peace in indo-china" dished up by the nixon government are merely deceitful tricks. behind such tricks, it is deliberately carrying out the criminal plan of expanding the war of aggression in indo-china. badly mauled in indo-china and not reconciled to its failure, the nixon government which is bent on finding a way out by enlarging the war is capable of perpetrating every heinous crime.

to parry condemnation by world public opinion, the nixon administration has tried in every way to hide its crime of aggression, behaving like an out-and-out villain.

the nixon administration asserted that the barbarous invasion of laos by u.s. imperialism "is not an enlargement of the war", but a move "to reduce the u.s. involvement in indochina". this is indeed the height of absurdity and shamelessness. u.s. imperialism dispatched armed forces in their tens of thousands to launch a rabid attack on the lao liberated zone. what is this if not an enlargement of the war? now the large-scale war "escalation" which involves the direct participation of u.s. aggressor troops is described as a move "to reduce the u.s. involvement in indochina". this only shows that the real meaning of "reducing the u.s. involvement" as uttered by nixon and company is deeper "involvement", or an expansion of the aggression.

the nixon government also said that u.s. imperialist aggression against laos is "limited" in time and space. can it be that "limited" aggression is not counted as aggression? when u.s. imperialism began to invade viet nam, it had also said that it was a "limited war". but has it not expanded the war to the whole of indo-china now? u.s. imperialism had once said that it conducted "limited bombing" of the democratic republic of viet nam, but u.s. secretary of state william rogers declared publicly recently that "there is no limit" on using "air power to the fullest possible extent" in indo-china. therefore, the word "limit" in the mouth of nixon and his ilk is pure and worthless lies. nobody will believe that u.s. imperialism, aggressive by nature, will be bound by the "limit" it itself declared.

imperialism and all other reactionaries always size up the situation wrongly. the nixon government thinks that it may overwhelm the lao people and the people of the three indo-chinese countries by enlarging the war of aggression. this is nothing but a daydream. the heroic people of laos, viet nam and cambodia are fully determined and strong enough to defeat the frantic attacks by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. all war ventures of the u.s. aggressors must end in shameful failure.

our great leader chairman mao has warned those who are playing with fire: "better be careful. this fire is not a plaything. look out for your own skins exclamation" those who play with fire will get burnt. the nixon government should not let itself go by having a muddled-head, and should not think that it can go unpunished by doing as it like in indo-china. any adventurous act taken by the u.s. aggressors in further enlarging the war can only throw them into the trap laid by themselves and hasten their destruction.

laos is a neighbour of china. the chinese people are watching closely the acts of the u.s. aggressors in laos.

the 700 million chinese people who have pledged to be the powerful backing of the people of the three indo-chinese countries are determined long ago to give all-out support to the lao, vietnamese and cambodian people in smashing all the war ventures of u.s. imperialism and winning complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

US

Afro-American People's Struggle Against Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 9, 1971)

afro-american people in wilmington, north carolina, waged a heroic armed struggle for several nights recently in protest of the reactionary policy of racial discrimination, according to washington reports. on orders of the reactionary authorities, the fascist police brazenly shot an afro-american youth to death. this was another crime committed by the ruling clique of the united states against the afro-american people.

on february 2 afro-american students in wilmington began a strike and staged demonstrations, strongly protesting against the racial discrimination policy of the reactionary education authorities and demanding the reinstitution of four black students who had been suspended from school for participating in the struggle against racial discrimination. instead of complying with their demand, the reactionary authorities sent large groups of police to the afro-american quarter who sanguinarily suppressed the people there. but the afro-american masses, defying brute force, took up arms on february 3 and fought back in self-defence for several nights running. on february 6, the fascist police, with the encouragement of the reactionary authorities, shot a 17-year-old black youth to death. this monstrous crime further incensed the afro-americans who waged a more violent struggle.

thrown into a panic by the heroic struggle of the black people, state governor bob scott sent national guards into the city on february 7, who blockaded the afro-american quarter and conducted searches while fbi agents acted widely. a curfew was clamped down by the city authorities, but the afro-americans kept on their struggle that day. brave and resourceful black snipers dealt blow after blow to the reactionary police, agents and national guardsmen.

END

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